



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-139
Wednesday
20 July 1988

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Japan

Shultz Meets With Uno, Abe; Ends Visit

Meets With LDP's Abe

OW1907165888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT
19 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 19 KYODO—U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was quoted as saying on Tuesday the Soviet Union will some day be aware of the importance of a territorial dispute with Japan.

Shultz told Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Shintaro Abe that Moscow will know that it cannot neglect the problem if it wants to build a constructive relationship with Japan.

Abe, in a meeting with Shultz at the LDP head office, thanked the American secretary of state for having mentioned during the June superpower summit Japan's territorial claim to four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido, LDP officials said.

Shultz, here on a three-day visit through Wednesday, was quoted as saying that he heartily welcomes Iran's acceptance of a United Nations resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire in the eight-year-long war with Iraq.

Abe is known to have established close personal ties with Shultz while he was foreign minister of then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for a three-year period beginning in 1982.

Abe praised Shultz for having helped President Ronald Reagan hold successful summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, the LDP officials said.

He also appreciated Shultz' efforts which produced a package of international agreements paving the way for Soviet withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan, the officials said.

Discusses Chip Dispute With Uno

OW1907135088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT
19 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 19 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno asked U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Tuesday to lift punitive tariffs imposed on Japanese products for Japan's alleged violation of a bilateral semiconductor chip accord, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Uno, meeting Shultz for 90 minutes at the Foreign Ministry, said that Tokyo wants Washington to solve the chip dispute under the administration of President Ronald Reagan, whose term of office will expire next January.

The Japanese foreign minister was quoted as adding that the settlement of the dispute is "indispensable" to promote Japan-U.S. relations.

Shultz responded that although the issue is outside of his authority he will do what he can.

The United States imposed 300 million dollars worth of punitive tariffs on Japanese products April 17 last year for an alleged Japanese violation of the agreement which was signed between Tokyo and Washington in September 1986.

Some of the tariffs were lifted in two stages and Japan has called on the U.S. to lift the remaining punitive tariffs worth 165 million dollars as soon as possible.

Shultz reassured Uno that the U.S. Government will not seek bilateral talks to open up Japan's rice market.

The U.S. secretary of state also showed his understanding of Japan's stance opposing the revised omnibus trade bill passed by the U.S. House of Representatives last week, the officials said.

Shultz was quoted as saying that Japan and the U.S. have reached a point at which the two countries will build new relations based on a series of successful settlements of bilateral issues through dialogue.

According to officials, Shultz praised the Japanese Government for its ability to resolve thorny issues.

Concerning Iran's acceptance of a U.N. resolution calling for a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq conflict, it is very important that Iran accepted the resolution as an expression of the will of its supreme leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Shultz said.

Shultz, however, added that Iran's acceptance of the resolution is just the beginning of the peace process.

Uno and Shultz agreed on the need to support the United Nations' efforts to end the war.

Earlier in the day, Shultz met Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and described Japan-U.S. relations as the best they have ever been in his experience.

Shultz will leave Tokyo for the Marshall Islands on Wednesday after winding up half-a-month tour of seven Asian countries which already took him to China, South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Uno and Shultz agreed on the need to assemble representatives of countries concerned for a conference on international economic assistance to the Philippines.

On the Kampuchean conflict, Shultz welcomed Japan's active support for Prince Norodom Sihanouk's peace-making initiatives.

Shultz said, however, that China hopes the Khmer Rouge does not end up wielding overwhelming power over three other Kampuchean groups.

Uno and Shultz also shared the view that the success of the Seoul Olympics will greatly contribute to the easing of tensions on the divided Korean peninsula, and agreed that Japan and the U.S. must cooperate in pursuing that end.

Takeshita To Reassure PRC of Military Goals
OW2007045188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0412 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Wednesday that he will reassure Chinese leaders when he visits China in late August that Japan will not become a major military power again.

The prime minister made the remark in an interview with the JIYU SHIMPO, the weekly organ newspaper of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The interview will be carried in next Tuesday's edition, party officials said.

Takeshita was quoted as saying he hopes Japan will promote economic and technological cooperation with China.

The prime minister also said he hopes Japan and China will sign a bilateral pact on the protection of investment during his visit.

Japan and China have reached agreement to conclude such an accord this month after nine rounds of negotiations held since 1981.

Takeshita said he will visit the historic cultural city of Dunhuang, western China.

Takeshita will visit China for one week starting August 25. His visit is timed to coincide with the 10th anniversary on August 12 of the signing of the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty.

While staying in Beijing, the prime minister will meet senior leader Deng Xiaoping, Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang and Premier Li Peng.

Study Planned To Send Peace Personnel to Gulf
OW1907165588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 19 KYODO—Japan will open studies on whether to send nonmilitary personnel to the Persian Gulf in the wake of Iran's acceptance of a United Nations resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire in its eight-year-old war with Iraq, government leaders said Tuesday.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita told reporters that the Iranian move was a major step toward peace and that Japan will consult with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on what Japan can do to contribute to the peace process.

Takeshita said he will study sending personnel in the process of talks with the world body.

Takeshita, replying to questions in a joint interview at his official residence, reaffirmed that Japan can cooperate with the U.N. in such nonmilitary fields as election management, transportation, communications and medical services.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi and Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno also said they are planning to send civilians to help the U.N. monitor the ceasefire and maintain peace.

In London last May, Takeshita spelled out a three-point foreign policy initiative which calls for Japan to contribute to international peace, increase economic assistance and to strengthen cultural exchanges with foreign countries.

As part of its international contribution to peace, Japan sent a Foreign Ministry official in late June to Pakistan to bolster the U.N. peacekeeping activities in Afghanistan.

Mitsui Plans Talks on Iran Joint Venture
OW2007002088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0620 GMT 19 JUL 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 19 KYODO—Mitsui and Co. said Tuesday it hopes to resume talks on a stalled petrochemical joint venture with Iran in the wake of Tehran's acceptance of a United Nations ceasefire resolution.

Later Tuesday, International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura urged both sides to sit at the negotiating table. "We would like to deal with the issue positively, keeping a close watch on the fate of the project," Tamura told a news conference.

In a move signaling its possible withdrawal from the project, Mitsui took a preliminary step last year, filing a notice with the Ministry of International Trade and

Industry (MITI) in a bid to retain the right to seek insurance payments under the government-run trade insurance system. The Iranian side has so far opposed abandoning the project.

"To what extent the Japanese government will cooperate in rebuilding Iran's war-torn economy is the key to an amicable solution to the matter," a senior Mitsui official said.

Iran's National Petrochemical Co. and Mitsui started work on the project in 1968 and formed an equally owned joint firm, Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co., in 1973.

The joint project, however, has been suspended since 1980, when war broke out between Iran and Iraq.

Since then, all Japanese staff but one in the joint venture have left Iran to avoid the war, the company said. In addition, the Tokyo-based Iran Chemical Development Co., formed in 1971 by Mitsui as a Japanese project arm, has not been operating normally up to now, it said.

Mitsui has spent some 600 billion yen on the project, and has about 100 billion yen in reserves to offset losses, the company said.

North Korea

Commentator Denounces Shultz Visit to South
SK2007063188 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1150 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil:
"A Junket Designed To Inspire Division and Confrontation"]

[Text] According to a report, Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, took a junket to South Korea from 16-18 July. During this junket, he met with and had so-called talks with such an undistinguished lot as traitor No Tae-u and the puppet foreign minister, and issued a long harangue when he met with reporters.

During the so-called talks and interviews, Shultz raved that he fully supports traitor No Tae-u's 7 July declaration, that every effort will be made for Olympic security, and that the allied relations will be strengthened.

Without doubt, this is an intolerable crime that reveals their scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea, to accelerate preparations for a war of northward invasion, and to further intensify the colonial rule over and subjugation of South Korea.

As for traitor No Tae-u's 7 July declaration, for which Shultz stated he will give full support and make every effort, it is a declaration of division that repeats the divisive plan of his predecessors and is an object of consistent denunciation and rejection by the people at

home and abroad. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists have supported this. This reveals their ugly and evil colors as behind-the-scene manipulators that instigate the puppets further toward division.

The 7 July declaration is a divisive scenario that the U.S. imperialists handed to traitor No Tae-u. This so-called declaration—which turned away from the three principles of national reunification, the fundamental and principled issues in solving the problem of reunification, and which mentioned nothing about terminating the U.S. imperialists' policy of occupying South Korea, the basic obstacle to reunifying the country or about withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops—can never become a reunification policy. With the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops staying in South Korea, neither alleviation of tension nor peaceful reunification can be realized.

Nevertheless, Shultz stated that the U.S. troops will continue to be stationed in South Korea until the threat of war disappears from the Korean peninsula and raved that the so-called joint defense system will be strengthened even further. It is preposterous that those who have densely deployed 40,000 aggressor troops and 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea and who are increasing the danger of a new war, a nuclear war, should mention the so-called threat of war and a defense system. The U.S. imperialists can never shield their nature as the vicious enemies of the reunification of the country and as warmongers no matter what sophism they may employ.

Shultz' remarks that all necessary support will be given for Olympic security and his suggestion on further building up the military strength of the U.S. forces in South Korea openly reveal their heinous scheme for accelerating war preparations.

The ideals of the Olympics are peace and friendship. Troops and guns are not necessary for the Olympic games. On the contrary, they will further increase the danger. That they should attempt to continue to build up the numerous aggressive armed forces that they have already brought into South Korea cannot be justified by anything. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are abusing the Olympics for their purposes of war.

The Olympic games are not hosted by the United States nor are the games to be held in the United States. Nevertheless, they are raving about so-called security, covering all of South Korea with their aggressive armed forces, frenziedly conducting demonstrations of their armed might. This is a vicious challenge to our people and the peace-loving people of the world who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, and the shameless violence of a colonial ruler.

It is not difficult to guess why Shultz came to South Korea, made violent outbursts of war, and instigated the puppet No Tae-u. In South Korea the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antidictatorship struggle for

democratization are being vigorously waged. The people are calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and the cohosting of the Olympics, and are also raising their voices to call for the reunification of the country. The mass advance of the South Korean people is shaking the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring at the very root.

Frightened by this, the U.S. imperialists have hastened to dispatch Shultz to South Korea to encourage the puppets and to drive them further toward maneuvers of division and war so as to tide over the crisis in their colonial rule. However, this is a wild, foolish fantasy. The South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle will be further intensified. The U.S. imperialists should squarely see the situational development in South Korea, act with discretion, and withdraw from South Korea without delay, as demanded by the people, taking along all their aggressive armed forces.

NODONG SINMUN Comments on Visit

SK2007050688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0458 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 20 (KCNA)—The south Korean tour of U.S. State Secretary Shultz was aimed to legalise the "two Koreas" plot and arms buildup and put spurs on the aggressive Asian strategy, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

Referring to the statement of Shultz in south Korea that the United States would positively make every possible effort to support and promote the "July 7 declaration" of the traitor No Tae-u, stint no necessary "support" to ensure "Olympic security" and repulse any "attack" of someone, the paper says:

Shultz's remarks are the last resort of the United States to take the "July 7 declaration" out of a garbage barrel by giving a shot in the arm to the puppets and fooling public opinion and its true intention to have "two Koreas" legalized through the "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations."

They also fully reveal the U.S. imperialists' design to use the Olympics as a lever of arms buildup for the execution of their "two Koreas" policy and aggressive Asian policy.

Shultz's tour of south Korea is unthinkable apart from the crisis of the colonial rule which is getting serious of late in south Korea because of the rapidly rising anti-war, anti-nuclear movement of the people and their anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle for national reunification.

When he met with ruling and opposition politicians, Shultz evaded answering the question whether nuclear weapons exist in South Korea, or not and let loose a string of words as if the United States were not involved in the Kwangju incident. This was because he was fearful that the struggle of the south Korean people should be intensified.

Ridiculous were his remarks that it was premature to consider "opening the relations" between the DPRK and the United States and the United States would "watch and determinedly foil" the moves of someone.

Those who must be determinedly checked and annihilated in Korea are the U.S. imperialist robbers who made their way into other's country and are frantically stepping up aggressive war manoeuvres, seeking a national split.

Yang Hyong-sop Messages South Counterpart

SK2007102088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1012 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 20 (KCNA)—Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telephone message today to Kim Chae-sun, "chairman of the National Assembly" of South Korea.

The message said that two liaison officials will be sent to the conference room of the Neutral National Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at three p.m. July 21 (Thursday) to convey a letter to the "chairman of the National Assembly" of South Korea, asking the South Korean side to take a commensurate measure.

Text of Message

SK2007072488 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0700 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Telephone message from Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK SPA, to Kim Chae-sun, speaker of the South Korean National Assembly]

[Text] To Kim Chae-sun, speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea:

I will send two liaison officials to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 1500 on 21 July 1988, Thursday, to convey a letter addressed to you. I want your side to take corresponding steps.

[Signed] Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK SPA

[Dated] 20 July 1988

Attempt To Counter Leftist Forces Denounced

SK2007045688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0448 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 20 (KCNA)—The puppet home minister of South Korea instructed the police throughout south Korea on July 19 to "decisively counter" any

attempt of the "leftist forces" to "overthrow the government" and "change the system" taking advantage of the traitor No Tae-u's "July 7 special declaration", according to a report from Seoul.

He cried this at a "meeting of police station chiefs" held at the puppet police headquarters. He blared that the "anti-communist sections" would be operated independently and be set up at the police stations without them to cope with the "forces of leftist ideology".

This indicates that the "July 7 special declaration" advertised by the traitor No Tae-u as a "policy of reunification" is, in fact, no more than an anti-communist, anti-reunification declaration and a splittist proposal.

Daily Assails Moves To Block Student Talks
SK2007052088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0512 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary lashes out at the South Korean puppets' criminal scheme to foil the scheduled August 15 North-South student talks.

Recalling that the council of student representatives of south Korea on July 18 sent to the South Korean university campuses a report containing a detailed itinerary for promoting the talks as scheduled, the commentary says:

Now the South Korean students are determined to bring the talks to a success at any cost. This is a manifestation of their patriotic will to make a breakthrough in the barrier of division and take the lead in paving the path of national reconciliation, unity and reunification.

This notwithstanding, the No Tae-u group is resorting to such dastardly crackdown moves as arresting and putting on the want list student representatives of the South side to North-South student talks, while crying for "talks between educational authorities of the North and the South" with the allegation that the "channel of dialogue must be unified."

It is obtrusive, indeed, that the No Tae-u group which is not entitled to speak for the will of South Korean students offered to have "talks between educational authorities of the North and the South," the commentary says, and goes on:

Those who had barred meeting and contacts between students in the North and the South at the point of the bayonet are now advertising about "talks between authorities" and the like as if they were interested in the question of student exchange. This is a deceitful trick again to bar the August 15 North-South student talks and a despicable attempt at monopolizing North-South dialogue and abusing it for their sinister splittist purposes.

If they are truly interested in the issue of exchange between students of the North and the South, the South Korean rulers must not obtrusively poke their nose into the students matter or obstruct it but provide all conditions for the realization of the August 15

South Diplomatic Policy Toward North Ridiculed
SK1907114388 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0008 GMT 19 Jul 88

[NODONG SINMUN 19 July commentary: "Presumptuous, Tasteless Language"]

[Text] On 16 July, the person holding the office of South Korean puppet foreign minister announced measures related to the diplomatic field, a follow-up of traitor No Tae-u's so-called 7 July special declaration.

The so-called diplomatic measures the puppets claimed to be a result of their efforts to give shape to the three items—Nos 3, 4, and 5—in the so-called 7 July declaration stated that the puppets hope that diplomats from the North and South would cooperate with each other in international affairs; that they would not oppose exchanges and trade between us and their allies, such as the United States and Japan or contacts between us, the U.S., and Japanese diplomats; and that they would even cooperate in this regard if necessary.

It has already been exposed that traitor No Tae-u's so-called 7 July declaration was nothing but a splittist declaration designed to fabricate two Koreas by preserving the status quo in our divided country and through cross contacts and cross recognition. The puppet foreign minister's so-called diplomatic measures, which mentioned no word about the withdrawal of U.S. forces—an indispensable condition for reunification—is nothing but an exposition of such a splittist attempt.

Simply put, the paramount goal of the puppets' diplomatic measures lies in fabricating two Koreas based on the two-people and two-state theory, a scenario provided by the U.S. imperialists. Contacts and Dialogue between the North and the South, regardless of whether they are conducted at home or abroad, should be promoted only for reunification and contacts, and dialogue for division are meaningless.

In our country, where division has continued over the past 40 years, what is the point in conducting contacts and dialogue if they are designed to perpetuate national division? What is more, the South Korean puppets' argument that they would not oppose contacts, trade, and exchange between us and their allies, such as the United States and Japan, and that they are willing to cooperate in that regard can only be said to be so presumptuous and tasteless that it is repugnant to hear about.

South Korea is the U.S. imperialists' complete colony under the military occupation of the United States. The No Tae-u ring, which is completely subjugated to the United States—politically, economically, and militarily—and which dances to the tune of the U.S. imperialists, is in no sense in a position to raise objection to whatever its U.S. and Japanese masters do.

Korea-U.S. and Korea-Japan relations [chomi choil kwangye] have nothing to do with the South Korean puppets' interference. It is because of the U.S. and Japanese policy of aggression and hostility toward us, not because of the lack of cooperation from the South Korean authorities, that relations between us and the United States and relations between us and Japan have not improved.

It is utterly preposterous, as if to say that it is not the dog that wags its tail, but the tail that wags the dog, for the puppets, who sponge off the U.S. imperialists under their colonial rule, to the point where they shoulder the cost of stationing occupation forces, to babble about opposition or cooperation on what their masters do.

There is no need to say that relations with the United States and Japan can have no influence at all on the authority and activity of our Republic. It is widely known that even without contacts with U.S. and Japanese diplomats, our socialist construction advances at a high speed and our Republic's foreign relations are expanding and developing with each passing day.

We have no profit to gain from improving relations with the United States and Japan, nor do we have anything to lose from not improving them. Even when the South Korean puppets were opposed we managed to live on our own and have nothing to gain because they now say they are not opposed.

The South Korean puppets went so far as to suggest that they do not oppose establishing relations with non-aligned countries. They once futilely maneuvered to join the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement, but were eventually rebuffed at the threshold. What nerve they have! Even a shameless person will sometimes feel guilty.

It would be better for the South Korean puppets, who, with no sovereign rights of any kind, play the role of filthy lackeys of the U.S. and Japanese masters, to keep their mouths shut.

The South Korean puppets' unbecoming splittist act will gain nothing but derision, contempt, and indignation from the people at home and abroad.

S. Koreans Denounce No's Special Declaration
SK1907223788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2211 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—The South Korean people of all walks of life denounced the so-called "July 7 special declaration" of the traitor No Tae-u, branding it as a declaration of splittist policy, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation".

A trade union member of a company in the Kuro industrial zone in Seoul criticized the traitor No's "July 7 special declaration" as a deceptive document to bar ever-brisk debates on reunification and monopolize the North-south dialogues.

He went on:

The policy for reunification must have a possibility and validity for realization. But, the No Tae-u's "July 7 special declaration" has made no word about the United States, the author of division, much less the three principles of the July 4 joint statement, the common principles of reunification for the North and the south.

No's "special declaration" is no more than a declaration of splittist policy.

An inhabitant residing in Inchon said that if the authorities have a real intention to recognize the North and the south as a "national community", they must clarify above all their attitude toward the U.S. aggression forces who have swarmed into the national community and show it with readiness to co-host the Olympic Games, adding that we people will never be deceived by No Tae-u.

A person of the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification (Mintongnyon) said that No's "special declaration" was based on the "one nation and two states theory" aimed at creating "two Koreas" through "cross contact" and "cross recognition".

Noting that reunification must be realized on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, a professor of politics of Seoul University declared that a reunification policy not based on these principles cannot be a policy for reunification.

A leading member of the general student council of Koryo University stated that the traitor No Tae-u's "July 7 special declaration" will be recorded in history of the nation as a declaration of the policy to split the nation because it was aimed at singlehanded hosting of the Olympic games."

Paper Demands U.S. Forces Withdrawal
SK1907223988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2217 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—The U.S. newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD July 12 in an editorial laid stress on the need for the U.S. people to vigorously struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea and the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone in order to prevent a nuclear war which may break out in Korea.

The editorial noted that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had made all consistent efforts to clear south Korea of all foreign troops and nuclear weapons and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

It said that there is no foreign troop or nuclear weapon in the DPRK but there are U.S. forces over 40,000 strong and over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in south Korea.

Pointing out that upset by the mounting resistance of the people who demand the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country, the south Korean puppets were scheming to mislead public opinion at home and abroad recently by making public even the so-called "special declaration", it said if the South Korean "Government" truly desires an end to confrontation and realization of reunification, it should accept the just proposals of the DPRK which is taking a correct stand at all times.

PRC Army Commissar on Support for North
SK1907051988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0456 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Beijing July 17 (KCNA)—Li Jinmin, political commissar of the Beijing Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and director of the political department of a regiment of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, in his interview with a KCNA correspondent in Beijing, demanded that the United States stop interference in the internal affairs of Korea and immediately withdraw its aggression armed forces and all the military equipment including nuclear weapons from South Korea.

He said:

The Chinese and Korean peoples and armies won a great victory in the past fatherland liberation war of Korea by waging a bloody struggle shoulder to shoulder with each other. The victory was a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership and commanding art of President Kim Il-song.

Although far more than 30 years have passed since the gun report of war ceased in Korea, the reunification of Korea has not yet been realized. The main cause of this is that the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea and refuse to give up their policy of aggression and war.

The Chinese party, government, people and People's Liberation Army resolutely support the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song and the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

The United States is massing its large naval and air forces near the Korean peninsula under the pretext of "Olympic safety." This is only aggravating the tension on the Korean peninsula. The United States must refrain from such acts.

The Chinese people and People's Liberation Army will stand invariably firm on the side of the Korean people and fight hand in hand with them, no matter what storm may arise in the world.

GDR Military Delegation Begins Visit

O Chin-u Welcomes Visitors

SK1907110488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1041 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—A military delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by General Heinz Kessler, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and minister of national defence arrived here today by air for an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK.

It was met at the airport by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; General of the KPA Kim Kwang-Chin; Colonel General of the KPA Yi Pong-won; Colonel General of the KPA Cho Myong-rok; Senior Vice-Admiral of the KPA Kim Il-chol; and other generals and officers.

Present at the airport were also Ambassador Hans Maretzki and Military Attache Franz Schwarz of the GDR Embassy here.

A welcome function took place there in honor of the delegation.

Delegation Meets With O Chin-u

SK1907110888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1044 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, on July 19 met and had a friendly conversation with the military delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by General Heinz Kessler, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and minister of national defence, when it paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Choe Kwang, chief of general staff the Korean People's Army, Colonel General Yi Pong-won and Major General Yi Hong-sun of the KPA and Hans Maretzki, GDR ambassador to Korea.

Kessler, O Chin-u Hold Talks

LD1907124688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1033 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jul (ADN)—A GDR military delegation led by Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, arrived in the DPRK today.

After a welcoming ceremony at Pyongyang airport, the delegation began its official talks. In a cordial meeting with Vice Marshal O Chin-u, KWP Central Committee Politburo Standing Committee member and director of the KPA's General Political Department, bilateral relations and current international problems in safeguarding peace were discussed. Both politicians expressed satisfaction over the fact that the close friendly ties between the two parties, states, and peoples were developing successfully in all spheres, including between the two fraternal armies. The basis for this dynamism was the impetus from the visit to the GDR by Kim Il-song and Erich Honecker's visit to the DPRK, and from the 1984 friendship treaty.

Minister Kessler briefed his hosts on the GDR's progress in shaping the developed socialist society. Vice Marshal O Chin-u particularly emphasized the DPRK's initiatives for peace and detente on the Korean peninsula. In this connection, he noted the proposal for the formation of a nuclear weapons-free zone and the gradual reduction of the military potential of the DPRK and South Korea, and the demand for the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops, including their equipment, from South Korea. In particular, he stressed the great dangers to peace coming from the stationing of U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea and from the maneuvers and troop concentrations of U.S. and South Korean armed forces.

The delegation then laid a wreath in the grove commemorating the revolutionary fighters in memory of the heroes who gave their lives in the fight to liberate the country in the fight to liberate the country in 1945 and during the 1950-53 patriotic war, and those who had made an outstanding contribution to the building of the new Korea.

Ministry Fetes Kessler

SK2007155088 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—The Ministry of People's Armed Forces gave a reception on the evening of July 19 for the military delegation of the German Democratic Republic on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Invited to the reception were members of the delegation headed by General Heinz Kessler, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and minister of national defense, and GDR Ambassador to Korea Hans Maretzki.

Present on the occasion were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, General Kim Kwang-chin, Colonel Generals Li Pong-won and Cho Myong-Nok, and Senior Vice-Admiral Kim Il-chol, and other KPA generals and officers.

O Chin-u and Heinz Kessler made speeches at the reception, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The delegation laid a wreath at the revolutionary martyrs cemetery on Mt. Taesong on the same day.

O Chin-u Speaks at Banquet

SK2007030088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Speech by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the People's Armed Forces, at a banquet arranged by the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces for the GDR military delegation led by General Heinz Kessler, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and minister of national defense, on the evening of 19 July in Pyongyang—read by announcer]

[Text] Today we are glad to have the GDR military delegation led by our close friend the respected Comrade Gen Heinz Kessler as our valuable guests. I warmly welcome once again, at this meeting overflowing with comradely fraternity and feelings of friendship, in the name of all officers and men of the KPA, the respected Comrade National Defense Minister Heinz Kessler and all members of the delegation, the friendship envoy of the fraternal people and the National People's Army of the GDR.

The friendship, unity, and cooperation between the peoples and armies of our two countries are being deepened and developed to the advantage of the implementation of our joint cause. The meetings between our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Erich Honecker, which were held on many occasions, were great historic events in the development of relations of friendship between the two countries. We are glad that the relations between the two countries are being strengthened and developed with

each passing day in the political, economic, cultural, military, and all other fields in conformity with the spirit of the agreement between the leaders of the two countries.

The visit to our country by you, the friendship envoy of the National People's Army of the GDR, which dependably defends the western guardpost of socialism, encourages our people and soldiers who firmly defend the eastern guardpost of socialism, and it is a clear manifestation of the excellent relations of friendship between the two countries which have entered the road of further enhancement.

The fraternal people and soldiers of the GDR are now actively struggling, under the correct leadership of the SED headed by the respected Comrade Erich Honecker, to implement the line put forward by the 11th party congress and to defend peace and security of Germany, and further, of Europe and the world.

The efforts of the soldiers of the National People's Army of the GDR to firmly defend the socialist gains, to enhance the military might of the country in every way, and to defend peace and security are well known to the soldiers of our KPA. Dwelling in all the great changes taking place in your country is the spirit of devoted service of the soldiers of the National People's Army of your country for the society and the people. We are pleased, as our own, at all the successes attained in our fraternal country of yours, and wholeheartedly wish the people and the soldiers of the National People's Army of your country greater success in their struggle henceforth. At the same time, we send our full support and firm solidarity with the people and the National People's Army of your country in their struggle to establish a corridor free from nuclear weapons and a zone free from chemical weapons in Central Europe and to prevent the recurrence of war in the land of Germany.

Today, our people and the soldiers of the KPA are actively struggling, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, to effect a great upsurge in socialist construction this year when we greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, to firmly defend socialist gains, and to accelerate the historical cause of reunifying the fatherland.

The repeated peace-loving initiatives of our party and the Government of the DPRK and the struggle of our people to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland are evoking broad support and consensus of the world because of their justness and realistic nature. The fraternal people and soldiers of the National People's Army of the GDR always wholeheartedly support and encourage the just cause of our people for the reunification of the fatherland. We are grateful for this and will never forget it. As in the past, we will, in

the future as well, make every effort to strengthen and develop in every way the traditional friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

Finally, hoping your delegation's visit to our country will bring forth excellent fruition, I propose a toast to the indestructible militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of our two countries, to the long life and good health of the respected Comrade Erich Honecker, to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the health of all members of the GDR military delegation, and to the health of all comrades present here.

KCNA Reports on Reception

SA 240705 1488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0504 1711 20 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 20 (KCNA)—The ministry of People's Armed Forces gave a reception on the evening of July 19 for the military delegation of the German Democratic Republic on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, made a speech at the reception.

He said that repeated meetings between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Erich Honecker were a great historical event in the development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

Noting that the fraternal GDR people and soldiers under the correct leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) headed by Comrade Erich Honecker are striving to implement the line set forth at the 11th Party Congress and defend peace and security in Germany and, furthermore, in Europe and the world, he declared: 'We are rejoiced as over our own over all the successes achieved in your country, a brotherly country, and express full support to and firm solidarity with the people of your country and soldiers of the National People's Army in their struggle to establish a corridor free from nuclear weapons and a zone free from chemical weapons in Central Europe and prevent the outbreak of another war in the land of Germany.'

We will as ever make all efforts to strengthen and develop the traditional friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two countries in every way.

Head of the delegation Heinz Kessler, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defence, spoke next.

Touching upon the visit to the GDR by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song four years ago, he stressed that the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the heads of state of the two countries is a solid foundation and orientation to develop in depth the friendly relations between the two countries.

He continued:

Comrade Kim Il-song said this treaty would be a new impetus to further expanding and developing the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries in the future and Comrade Erich Honecker when he paid an unforgettable visit to Korea two years later said this treaty was a guarantee for us to advance shoulder to shoulder till 2000s.

Since then the possibilities to closely cooperate in safeguarding socialism and peace by force of arms have markedly increased. This delights us particularly.

Our government and people heard with great satisfaction all the proposals put forward and efforts made recently by the party and the government of socialist Korea to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula and ensure peace in East Asia.

As a reliable ally of the Warsaw treaty member nations, the German Democratic Republic positively supports all the steps which are conducive to the healthy international situation.

Kessler Addresses Banquet

*SK2007031088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2200 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Speech by General Heinz Kessler, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and GDR Minister of National Defense, at 19 July reception arranged by the DPRK Ministry of People's Armed Forces in Pyongyang—read by announcer]

[Text] I would like, first of all, to express my sincere thanks to the WPK Central Committee and the Government of the DPRK for inviting our delegation to visit your beautiful country.

We are greatly pleased to convey fraternal greetings from Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee; the party Central Committee; our Government and people; and all soldiers of the National People's Army to the workers of the DPRK and you, all the officers and men of the KPA.

Our visit to the DPRK will give a new, vigorous stimulation to the development of the friendly relations between our two countries and two armies. This is our hope and firm will. We recall in this regard the beneficial cooperation in the past.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, visited the GDR 4 years ago. The relations between us have been remarkably deepened in all domains of social life for the last 4 years. The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the heads of states of our two countries serves as a firm foundation and direction to deepen and develop our friendly relations.

Comrade Kim Il-song said that this treaty serves as a new driving force for further expanding and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two countries. In an unforgettable visit to Korea 2 years later, Comrade Erich Honecker stated that this treaty serves to ensure that we jointly advance into the next century.

Since that time, the possibilities for close cooperation in defending socialism and peace militarily have increased remarkably. We are particularly pleased with this.

The creation of an atmosphere of detente along the Military Demarcation Line, which goes across the Korean peninsula and which resulted from the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, and along the western border of the GDR adjoining West Germany, one of the NATO members and an imperialistic state, are of particular significance to global peace.

To achieve this, political flexibility, a high degree of military vigilance and preparedness for defending the fatherland are necessary.

With great satisfaction our Government and people recently noted all proposals and efforts made by the party and the Government of socialist Korea to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula and ensure peace in East Asia.

The GDR is a reliable ally of the member nations of the Warsaw Treaty and actively supports all measures that contribute to realizing a sound international situation.

The results of the summit talks in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Reagan, the U.S. President, enjoy selfless support of our people.

Immediately after the summit talks, Comrade Honecker said that the contents agreed upon at the talks clearly showed what can be achieved through political dialogue, although there were various differences in views.

We have already attained noticeable successes in relations between the KPA and the National People's Army of the GDR. Mutual assistance and support are developing between us in a very beneficial manner based on long-range agreements.

We came to visit you with the willingness to safeguard what we have jointly created up to now and to more closely develop the relations between us. We will meet with workers, cooperative peasants, economic specialists, politicians, and soldiers of the DPRK and will exchange our experiences. These meetings will be stimulating, which is pleasing to us.

The official goodwill visit of the GDR military delegation to the DPRK will contribute to strengthening and developing into a new solid tie the spirit of reliable friendship which was already proven during the difficult days of the Korean War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors from 1950 to 1953 and during the period of postwar restoration work.

I now propose a toast to the WPK Central Committee; to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK; to friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of our two countries; and to the good health of many comrades and friends who are present here.

Daily Supports Warsaw Disarmament Plan
SK2007052488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0518 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 20 (KCNA)—The proposal of the Political Consultative Committee meeting of the Warsaw treaty member states for a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe represents a realistic and reasonable way of realising disarmament and lessening the military danger in the continent, stresses NODONG SINMUN Wednesday.

The daily says in a signed commentary:

The carrying out of the tasks set out in the statement of the Warsaw treaty member states will contribute to lessening military threats, deepening confidence and consolidating military-political stability and security in Europe.

Out of a sincere desire for peace, the Warsaw treaty member states have put forward a series of constructive proposals for security in Europe and the world and are making strenuous effort to carry them into effect.

Their consistent peace-oriented position, which was proved once again in the recent meeting, accords with the aspirations of people in Europe and the rest of the world who cherish peace.

The Korean people positively support the efforts of the Warsaw treaty member states for peace.

Tensions still prevail and the danger of war remains in Europe because the United States is precipitating the arms buildup of NATO for "military superiority" in the continent.

The situation makes it incumbent upon socialist countries to take joint action to check and frustrate the imperialist aggressive and belligerent moves and preserve peace and security.

The danger of war must be eliminated throughout the world and, to this end, disarmament must be realised in the Korean peninsula, Europe and the rest of the world. According to the proposal of the Warsaw treaty member states, disarmament must be realised and security preserved in Europe.

Kim Chong-il Cited on Party Creativity
SK1907105188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1023 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article entitled "creativity is important character of our party's ideological and theoretical activities", which reads in part:

Creativity along with continuity is the main spirit and essential features running through our party's ideological and theoretical activities.

Thanks to the creative ideological and theoretical activities of our party, the treasure house of the chuche idea is constantly being enriched with new ideological and theoretical wealth and the revolutionary idea of the working class is further developing in depth.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"The point is how to firmly adhere to the revolutionary stand of the working class even under the changed circumstances and develop the revolutionary theory and method in a creative way in conformity with new historical demands."

Our party formulated the revolutionary idea of the great Comrade kim Il-song as an integral system of ideology, theory and method of chuche by its creative ideological and theoretical activities and thus successfully fulfilled the task to formulate his revolutionary idea and clarify its historical position.

The principles and theories of the chuche idea have been profoundly evolved, developed and enriched by the creative ideological and theoretical activities of our party.

Our party, first of all, has directed great efforts to further evolving and developing the philosophical principle of the chuche idea that makes the essence of the revolutionary idea of the great Comrade Kim Il-song and developed it creatively.

It, among other things, newly raised the fundamental problem of philosophy as the problem of correlations between man and the world and expounded that the

philosophical principle of the *chuche* idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything is one giving an answer to this question.

Notably, "on some problems of education in the *chuche* idea," a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, elucidates that the world outlook of *chuche* is a most profound and scientific philosophical outlook on the world which is not confined to the success already made in the development of the human philosophical thought that had laid down a principle specifying the general features of the material world, but furthermore, comprises the principle on the essential characteristics of man and the principle expounding the position and role of man in the world. so, it has been proved that the *chuche* idea rounded off the philosophical world outlook of mankind.

Our party not only newly indicated that the essence of the socio-historical movement is the movement of the subject and gave a scientific exposition of the inherent law of the socio-historical movement as the law of the movement of the subject, but also made a scientific discovery that the independent subject of history is the integrated whole of the leader, the party and the masses.

The creative ideological and theoretical activities of our party which steadfastly maintains continuity of the *chuche* idea can also be noted in resolving all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolution and construction in accordance with the principles of loyalty of holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, on the basis of the principle of the *chuche* idea.

What holds distinguished place in the creative ideological and theoretical activities of the party to carry forward and accomplish the revolutionary cause is the indication of the programme of modelling the whole of society on the *chuche* idea.

Our party was the first in history to set forth the programme of modelling the whole of society on the *chuche* idea on the basis of the scientific discovery that the communist society is a society the whole of which is imbued with the revolutionary idea of the great Comrade Kim Il-song, the *chuche* idea. this was a shining fruition of the rare intelligence and creative quest of our party. It set it as the fundamental problem for the inheritance and accomplishment of the revolutionary cause to firmly defend, adhere to and apply the revolutionary idea of the leader, carry out the revolution and construction with the revolutionary traditions of *chuche* as an eternal foundation stone, guard, consolidate and develop the unity and cohesion of the whole party generation after generation with the leader as the core. As a result, an ideological and theoretical, strategic and tactical foundation to carry forward and accomplish the revolutionary cause has been laid.

Our party also sees with innovatory eyes and solves from new angles all the ideological and theoretical problems with its creative ideological and theoretical activities.

It is, indeed, thanks to these activities that the *chuche* idea is throwing its rays with an eternal vitality and our people are energetically pressing ahead with the revolution and construction along the straight road with conviction of the future and optimism about the bright prospect of their destiny.

Chong Chun-ki on Kim Il-song History
SK1507051488 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 4 Apr 88 pp 17-24

[Article by Chong Chun-ki, "The Revolutionary History of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is a Noble History of Devoted Service to the People"]

[Text] Today our people enjoy boundless happiness and true lives in the prosperous and developing socialist fatherland. Overflowing with confidence in and optimism for a brilliant future, they are also vigorously accelerating a grand construction march.

Our people who have suffered all manner of ill-treatment in the past have today come to enjoy very great happiness and worthwhile lives and have come to possess high honor and dignity. This is because, while upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as their great leader, they are living and carrying out the revolution.

The history of the revolutionary activities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which is decorated with grand creations and great changes, is a proud history that shines with the immortal achievements that he brought about before the fatherland, the revolution, the nation, and mankind and is a noble history of warm love for and devoted service to the people. For more than half a century, when he first embarked upon the road of revolution, up to today, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has considered trust and love for the people an unchanging belief, has lived with the people throughout his life, and has devoted everything to the people. The history of the prolonged revolutionary struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has always had trust and love for the people and who has devotedly served them, shines with a proudest of histories that only an outstanding people-oriented leader can create.

In marking the felicitous festival of April, our people who enjoy to their hearts' content true political lives and happy material and cultural lives within the embrace of the benevolent love of the fatherly leader, keenly feel the noble love of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a love that has decorated the road of the honorable Korean revolution, and are filled with ardent resolve to repay the love, the benevolence, with loyalty.

1. A noble history of devoted service to the people is created by a great leader of the people. A true leader of the people not only possesses great ideas and outstanding leadership, but also embodies the spirit of warm love for and devoted service to the people.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is a true leader of the people who embodies the noblest of communist virtues and people-oriented character and who has devotedly served the people throughout his life.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, has pointed out:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a good example of a great revolutionary, a great communist who still fights after devoting everything to the noble cause of the revolution and the people throughout his life.

The leader's revolutionary ideas are the basis that brings about the leader's noble virtue and character and an ideological and spiritual source for devoted service to the people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was able to create a great history of devoting everything to the people throughout his life. This is because he created the immortal and imperishable *chuche* idea, which establishes a new viewpoint and stand on the popular masses, and thoroughly implements it.

Generally, the noble spirit of love for human beings, devoted service to the people, is formed and consolidated based upon ideological will and a certain view of the world. The spirit of devoted service to the people is the direct manifestation of a certain view of the world and is displayed based upon a revolutionary view of the popular masses. How nobly a spirit of devoted service to the people is displayed is a matter that involves a certain view of the world and involves several viewpoints. The most correct view and viewpoint of the popular masses makes one resolve to struggle after devoting everything to the people and possess the spirit of devoted service to the people.

A correct view of the people is established based upon the notion of considering human beings, the popular masses, to be the noblest of beings. Considering men, the popular masses—the masters of the nature and society—to be noble beings and dealing with them as such is an important part of a revolutionary viewpoint of the popular masses and an ideological and spiritual basis that makes one possess the spirit of devoted service to the people. Only when one considers the popular masses to be the noblest of beings and deals with them in a dignified manner can he always think and act from a view of defending the people's interests and sincerely and devotedly serve the people with resolve to better serve the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song newly declared a position and role with regard to the popular masses and created the *chuche* idea, thus establishing a view and viewpoint of the popular masses and a stand and attitude toward them in a new dimension.

The great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the immortal and imperishable *chuche* idea, is a man-centered view of the world that makes one believe everything centers around human beings and serves the working popular masses and a revolutionary theory that helps realize the independence of the working popular masses. This immortal idea is filled with boundless love and benevolence for human beings, the popular masses, and embodies the noble revolutionary viewpoint and stand of thoroughly serving the people and devoting everything to them.

Serving the popular masses is a basic demand of the *chuche* idea. Because the *chuche* idea elucidates the most correct view and viewpoint and stand and attitude on human beings, the popular masses, this idea provides a basis for a certain view of the world, a basis for one to embody the spirit of treasuring human beings and devotedly serving them.

The *chuche* idea of devoting everything to human beings after placing them at the center of philosophical speculation is the beginning of all thought and activities of the leader and is a basic stand closely related to them. The boundlessly noble communistic traits and virtues of the great leader, who has ardent love for the people, emanate from the great idea—an idea that considers human beings to be the most valuable beings and that places the value and dignity of human beings in the highest dimension—the immortal *chuche* idea which the respected and beloved leader embodies.

Because he considers the *chuche* idea of this nature to be his firm philosophical belief, the respected and beloved leader has considered the work of responsibly leading the destinies of the popular masses to be his greatest duty and his lifelong cause and has been able to create a noble history of devotedly serving the people by devoting everything.

Because they uphold, as the great leader, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who created the immortal and imperishable *chuche* idea and who embodies it, our people came to be proud and happy people who enjoy true political freedoms and rights and lead unmatched material and cultural lives.

2. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who allows our people to enjoy true political freedoms and rights and possess immortal political lives.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Political Bureau Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee has said:

Truly, our leader is the great teacher of all of us and the father of our political lives.

Allowing the working popular masses to enjoy to their hearts' content political freedoms and rights in all fields of state-level and social activities is the most important part of the activities of the leader, who serves the popular masses.

The political activities of human beings are the fundamental part of their lives that allows them to enjoy true lives as social beings.

To exercise their independent rights and become true masters of politics, the masses of working people should achieve the freedom and right to participate in political life. Only when they freely participate in the political life of the state and in social activities can the masses of working people become the masters of the state and society and live independent and creative lives.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song resolutely set out on the road of revolution at a very young age to fulfill our people's century-long desire to live prestigious lives and recovered the once lost fatherland, sweeping out the Japanese aggressors by leading the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory. After recovering the fatherland, the great leader established the people's regime, a most superior type of regime that serves the people.

The most intrinsic characteristic and superiority of the people's regime established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is precisely that it is a regime for the people and a regime by the people. The masters of the people's regime are the masses of the people, and the masses of the people are those who operate the people's regime and participate in exercising various sovereign rights.

Thanks to the great leader establishing such a people's regime, our people have become the true masters of a regime for the first time in a 5,000-year long history. Through the great leader's political trust and his great benevolence, our people, who suffered a lack of political rights in the past, have come to exercise sovereign rights through direct participation in the management of the state and the politics of the country and live prestigious and rewarding lives by freely conducting social and political activities in political and public organizations.

These are indeed the benefits and benevolence that can be given only by our great leader, who has established a good system for the people and who carries out excellent politics for the people, and only by our respected and beloved leader who possesses the idea of placing man at the center and who carries out the politics of emphasizing the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the benefactor who provided the noblest of political lives for our people.

Their political lives are the first lives of people. For people as social beings, social and political lives are more precious than physical lives. Only through political lives can people glorify their prestige and value as social beings.

The people's political lives are provided through the political trust of the revolutionary leader, are developed by taking the love of the leader as nutrition, and remain forever in his bosom of love.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by deeply considering the unanimous desire of the warriors and people, who seek to glorify their precious political lives with the honor of party members, has made our people, including workers and farmers, realize class and the truth of revolution and has given them the honorable title of party members by disciplining them in struggle and by taking their belief as a guarantee. Among them are ordinary warriors and the bereaved children of revolutionaries always remembered by the great leader and the poor laborers, servants, and elderly scholars of the past. Among them are the unsung heroes who fulfilled the plan of the party and the leader by sacrificing their youth, the guards on the front, textile heroes, and the young members of the three revolutions teams. Also among them are the private businessmen of the past, the families of those who went to the South, and the three vehicle drivers—a father and two sons—who suffered maltreatment in an alien nation. Thus, in the great leader's bosom of love and trust, tens of thousands loyal guards have grown and are growing up.

The hand of benevolent trust of the great leader, who warmly embraces our people without discrimination with the noble intent that all people should be fully trusted and generously embraced without any preconception or prejudice as long as they are loyal to the party and revolution, is warmly stretched not only in assigning guardposts and tasks, but also in assessing achievements and giving honor and recognition. It is precisely thanks to the great leader's bosom of oceanic generosity and embrace that, today, in our country, all the people live true lives full of hope and optimism without any problems, and everyone grows up as warriors, heroes, and innovators.

Because our people uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the father and come and nestle in his benevolent arms, we have come to cherish the most precious political life that no one has ever had before and to enjoy worthy and rewarding life as revolutionaries and the greatest happiness.

3. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the benevolent father of the people who dedicates everything to providing an abundant and happy life for our people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has indicated: The leader dedicated all his energy

and heart and soul to building the people's paradise in this land and to providing today's great happiness for our people. He takes care of our people with warm parental love so that we enjoy an abundant and civilized life under the most superior socialist system without being envious of anyone.

It is one of the most important factors for the leader of the working class in serving the people to provide an abundant and happy life for the people. To enjoy an abundant and happy life, the people should be able to meet the demand of the materials required for food, shelter, and clothing. Therefore, the leader of the working class should always direct attention to systematically promoting the workers' living standard by accelerating economic construction. Only by doing so, can he truly serve the popular masses and practically provide an independent and creative life for them.

The history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's dedicated service to the people is consistent with the struggle to provide a happy material life for the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who finds the greatest joy in the people's happy life, put forward the promotion of the workers' welfare as the most important principle in our party's activities and saw to it that the state takes care of the people's life, bearing full responsibility. Thus, he enabled our people to firmly ensure materially their independent and creative life by encouraging them to lay a firm foundation for an independent national economy.

The agrarian revolution, nationalization of major industries, the agricultural cooperative system, and the socialist industrialization that have been brilliantly realized under the wise leadership of the great leader are a brilliant embodiment of the lofty intention and noble moral character of the fatherly leader who is striving to make the working people free themselves from exploitation and subjugation and enjoy an abundant and happy life as the masters of nature and society.

Without taking even a moment's rest or a night's comfortable sleep throughout his life, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has paid the greatest attention to the people's life and dedicated everything to the people's happiness. To enable the people to eat sufficient meat and eggs, the great leader personally visited a chicken plant on a snowy morning and even spent his birthday, when all the people were wishing him good health and a long life and wishing that he take a rest, on the road giving on-the-spot guidance.

Because the great leader has an ardent love of the people and the spirit of dedicated service, he himself pushed his car when it got stuck in the mud and went into a refrigerating plant where one could hardly open one's eyes due to the gas to observe the plant. Thus, he traveled and traveled again to provide a happy life for the people.

The great leader, bearing the people's aspirations himself, traveled countless times from the Paektu Plain in the North to the villages along the Demarcation Line in the South. In every place he visited, a modern plant, a splendid city, or a beautiful village were built, waste land turned into fertile soil, or discarded hills turned into an orchard. Thus, this land was turned into a people's paradise.

Today, thanks to the consideration of the great leader, who devotes his life to the happiness of the people, all of our working people are living their lives free from worries about food, clothing, and housing, and are guaranteed rights to work and rest. In our country, when they become old enough to work, all the people are provided with jobs suitable to their capabilities and talents by the state, and are guaranteed safe working conditions and adequate rest through the labor protection system, the 8-hour work system, the with-pay leave system, and the regular vacation system. In our country, thanks to the great leader's consideration, the agricultural tax-in-kind system and the tax system have long been completely abolished and, through the introduction of the social welfare system, the people of our country live peerlessly happy lives, while enjoying various social benefits in a world without taxes. The great leader has provided workers and office workers with residences at the expense of the state and society and has supplied them with food at very cheap prices—almost for free.

Today, our people's material lives have reached a very high level. At the same time, in our country, the ideal of communism is already blooming into reality in many areas.

All of these changes that have taken place in the lives of the working people, are absolutely the noble fruition of the great love and consideration of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who devotes himself to providing even happier lives for our people, and are the shining fruition of the popular policy of our party and the government of the Republic that readily assumes all responsibility for the lives of the people, who are the masters of the state and society.

Freeing working people from the hardships of labor is one of the noble historical missions of the communists. Only when the working people, who have been liberated from exploitation and oppression, are freed even from the hardships of labor, can they fully enjoy completely independent and creative lives as the masters of nature and society, and can communists say that they have accomplished their missions.

Since those early days when we first started to build the new society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always considered it the noble mission of the communists to free the working people from the hardships of labor, and has wisely organized and led the struggle to achieve this goal.

The great leader, who always considers the interests and conveniences of the working people first and maintains firm faith and will that nothing should be spared with regard to their health and in providing for them safe working conditions, had the open furnace of the Songjin steel mill completely blown up for the safety of workers and the protection of their lives following the liberation, when even one ton of steel was precious. At the Fifth Party Congress, the great leader put forward the program of the three technological revolutions, thus opening a new era of automation and providing an opportunity for an epochal turn in freeing the working people from the hardships of labor.

By treading the frosty paths in the fields in early spring and the tracks between paddy fields during those warm summer days and by braving the cold autumn rain and the biting winter wind, the great leader has continued to devote himself to freeing our farmers from the hardships of labor. At the same time, the great leader, who considers the suffering of the farmers to be as his own suffering, has seen to it that various high-performance farm implements have been manufactured and sent to rural areas. When rice transplanting machines were manufactured, the great leader watched their operation until late at night, even having the headlights of automobiles beamed onto the paddy fields, because he was extremely happy with the lifting of another hardship of labor from the farmers' shoulders.

Thanks to our leader's noble love and great benevolence, our workers, who used to suffer the hardships of labor in the underground pits or before high-temperature furnaces, have now come to work easily and happily through the introduction of remote control systems closed circuit television systems, and robot systems; and farmers who used to toil, have now come to manage their farm work with the use of machines and chemicalization.

A history in which men became billionaires, amassing wealth by exploiting slave labor, serfs, and the blood and sweat of the workers, and later manufactured labor tools, which, for the first time followed the road of civilization, had been handed down. However, a history in which the entire society and the entire country have unanimously accelerated the technological revolution to free the workers and farmers from their arduous work has been created only during the era of the Workers Party led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

4. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is our great leader who has dedicated all his energy toward providing the cultural conditions with which our people can enjoy genuine happiness.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Culture occupies a very important position in the people's lives and in the nation's development. Without genuine culture, we cannot imagine the people having civilized and happy lives nor can we imagine the nation's grandeur and development."

Culture is one of the important fields in social life, and meeting the demand for the cultural life is one of the indispensable conditions that allow the people to enjoy independent and creative lives. The demand for the cultural life is further enhanced as the people are freed from the restrictions of nature and society and as they live without worries about food, clothing, and housing problems.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has wisely led our people to build a most revolutionary and people-oriented socialist national culture with a spirit of devotion to the people. Thus, the great leader has not only liberated our people from the restrictions of the old culture, but has also realized the long-cherished desire of our people to live culturally happy lives.

Important in building the socialist culture is to instruct all the working people and to raise their overall cultural and technological level one step higher. Through systematic education, men are to learn and master the science and culture that mankind has achieved, to possess correct views on nature and society, and to possess the ability and traits that can carry the responsibility and perform the role as the masters of the society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has established a most superior people-oriented education system and has provided a most outstanding educational environment in our country. Thus, he has provided to our people great benevolence in making it possible for the entire country to learn and for all the people to study to their hearts' content.

While carrying out socialist construction under circumstances worse than other countries, our country has long enforced compulsory primary and secondary education systems. Since 1972 a most superior universal 11-year compulsory education system has been enforced in our country. As a result, a compulsory common education system has been brilliantly completed and the new generations of our country have enjoyed receiving free secondary education thanks to the benevolence of the state. Along with compulsory education for the new generations, not only the higher education system, under which all the working people can continue their academic study to their hearts' content at designated schools, but also higher education systems of various types under which the working people can study while working today exist in our country. As a result, all the working people, including adults who lost the right to study in the previous society of exploitation, have long participated in socialist construction with the cultural and technological level equivalent to middle school graduates or above, and they are now studying very hard to possess knowledge equivalent to the level of college graduates.

Thanks to the great love and the lofty will of the respected and beloved leader who has fostered all the people and all the juveniles throughout the country in a

responsible manner and with fatherly love, a most superior and advanced socialist education system has been provided and a people-oriented education policy has been unfolded in our country. Thus, our country has been turned into "the country of education"—"the country of learning" where everyone can study to their hearts' content.

To rapidly develop literature and the arts is one of the most important demands in providing the people with culture-oriented living conditions. Only when literature and the arts that serve the people are developed rapidly is it possible to meet the people's cultural and emotional demands and to provide them with culture-oriented living conditions.

By arranging for our party's chuche-oriented ideology and creative policy on literature to be brilliantly embodied, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has effected a revolutionary change in all fields of literature and the arts. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has rendered our literature and art as the genuine people's literature and art that serve the people for the better by making them popular among the masses and by having the broad working people at the plants and in rural communities participate in them. As a result, all of our working people, including the workers and peasants, have become the genuine creators of literature and the arts as well as those who genuinely enjoy the socialist culture.

The people's health is not only an important demand in making the people social beings possessing strength, but it is also a demand of indispensable conditions for their independent and creative lives. Ideology, of course, is most important for the people and ideology can display its true might only when it is bolstered by a sound body and credible health.

To keep the people healthy and improve their health, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has greatly considered the problems that arise in the people's lives and health and during the peak of war made the bold decision to put a universal free medical treatment system into practice. Thanks to the resolute determination and bold measures taken by the respected and beloved leader, who does everything within his limits to protect and promote the people's lives and health without allowing any objective conditions or difficulties stand in his way, our country, although in the middle of a war, became the first country in the world to introduce a universal free medical treatment system. With this system in place, our people come under complete state medical protection from birth and enjoy the full benefits of a universal free medical treatment system for the rest of their lives. Also, thanks to a thorough implementation of our party's preventive policy and the introduction of a district-doctor system, medical service for the people has continued to improve and grow without interruption, medical facilities being introduced even to the rural communities is now being realized, and a large number of new, modern, specializing hospitals have been built.

Thus, thanks to the public health system, the world's best, and the people-minded health policy provided by the great leader, our people have been completely freed from the danger of all types of diseases, including epidemic diseases, and everyone has come to enjoy the highest form of medical assistance and to sing the joys of maintaining the prime of one's life even in the 60's and of staying young into the 90's, without suffering from disease, all the while enjoying long life.

All this is a noble fruition of the love and consideration for the people of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who considers the state's responsibility for solving all the problems that arise in guaranteeing the cultural demands of the people as among that which is most important in serving the people and then realizes it.

Only in the era of the workers' party, led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have our people retrieved their true pride at being human beings and achieved their century-long aspiration to live decent and happy human lives without envying others. The respected and beloved leader has long devoted himself to achieving this world-renown prosperity, for over half a century. The great leader, who regards his great sacrifice and laborious efforts to make the people happy and the nation prosperous as the highest form of joy and pleasure, is still devoted to making the people happier, even today when he has achieved all such aspirations and ideals for the people. The great leader, who, after giving to the people is anxious to give them more, has set an extraordinarily high goal of enforcing the communist policy first in the issues of feeding and clothing the people with a view toward hastening the ideal communist society that has already been turned into a paradise of happiness and has made every effort possible to realize it at an early date.

The forward-looking measures and active struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has solved the people's livelihood based on insight into the future and calculating not only about today, but also about tomorrow, have firmly provided our people with greater happiness and affluent lives.

In retrospect, world history has remembered the names of many ideologues, politicians, and prominent figures. It has also seen not a few revolutionary leaders who have devoted their entire lifetimes to revolutionary struggle and the cause of liberating mankind.

However the world has never seen such a leader of the people who, personifying the desires, aspirations, and will of the people, has devoted himself only to the cause of the working people and has created a new history of devotedly serving the people as the respected and beloved leader.

All the activities and all the struggles that the great leader has performed and staged since he embarked down the revolutionary road for national independence and the people's freedom and liberation, up to today when he is

making tireless effort, without sleep or rest, for the brighter future of the nation and people, are replete with his devoted service to the people and precisely to this course of the respected and beloved leader's glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities, which shine with a history of struggle by a great popular-minded leader.

The lofty will of the fatherly leader [oboi suryong] who intends to make our people the happiest people in the world is now tirelessly inherited and brilliantly realized by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Struggling for the interests and the happiness of the people, sacrificing everything, is a code of faith as well as a conviction in struggle that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il cherishes in his life. Because of this, each of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's revolutionary activities is replete with meditation on the fatherland and people, putting his thoughts as such into practice, and the sacred struggle fought for national prosperity and the people's happiness.

Reflected in the modern plants, dwellings, study halls, and resorts that our party has erected in various places across the country by unsparingly investing an enormous amount of funds and all the benevolent people-minded policies enforced without interruption by our party, are the noble will and boundless love of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is doing everything within his limits for national prosperity and our people's greater happiness. Our party is indeed a great motherly party that regards the popular masses as among the most valuable beings in the world and brings their dignity, values, honor, and happiness to full flower at the highest level.

Holding in high esteem as the leader the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, over the long period since he embarked upon the revolutionary road, has devoted himself only to service to the people as the highest form of honor and happiness for our people, and determining to hold him in high esteem with single-minded loyalty is the iron-clad faith and will that our people, who have been provided with happiness and glory through the leader's benevolence, cherish deep in their hearts.

Our people should hold forever in high esteem and honor with loyalty the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has devoted himself to providing them with such happiness as they enjoy today, and should more vigorously struggle to consummate the cause of chuche revolution under the leadership of the party.

Correction to Letter From South Condemned

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Letter From South Condemned," published in the 18 July East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 14: Second column, paragraph eight, only sentence: ... "July 7 declaration", tiding over internal political confusion and crisis and singlehandedly staging the Olympic games against... (supplying indistinct words)

Correction to Diplomacy Termed 'Frivolities'

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "No's Diplomatic Steps Termed 'Frivolities'," headlined in 19 July East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 6: Column one, paragraph three, last sentence: ... DPRK and Japan fail to be improved... (providing indistinct word "fail")

South Korea

Panmunjom Student Talks 'Never' To Be Allowed *SK1907023688 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean* 0200 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] The government has stressed again its stand that it would never allow the North-South student talks in Panmunjom which some students are planning to hold on 15 August.

Yi Hong-ku, minister of national unification, at a breakfast with businessmen this morning arranged by the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry, stressed that the government can never tolerate the North-South student talks demanded by some students, because this would only result in it being exploited in a North Korea scheme of the peaceful reunification front.

Minister Yi Hong-ku emphasized that what is most important in improving North-South relations is to reach a national consensus on the reunification policy. He said that the government expects a considerable change in North-South relations following the Olympics, even though North Korea presently shows negative reactions to the 7 July declaration.

Ministry Regrets North's Rejection of Talks *SK2007053188 Seoul YONHAP in English 0518 GMT* 20 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 20 (YONHAP)—South Korea's Education Ministry expressed Wednesday its regret over a statement by North Korea's State Administrative Council denouncing the South's recent proposal for an inter-Korean education authorities' conference.

Our proposal was aimed at the recovery of trust and homogeneity between South and North Korea, the ministry's spokesman said.

We cannot help thinking that North Korea plans to take advantage of the inter-Korean students' meeting as an opportunity for political agitation based on the North's insistence for a students' meeting covering some radical students and the release of detained South Korean students, the spokesman said.

The spokesman, No Su-chong, urged North Korea to accept the proposed inter-Korean education authorities' conference, adding that the South will continue to push ahead with the exchange of students between the two sides with patience and sincerity despite North Korea's refusal.

South Korea's education minister Kim Yong-sik proposed on July 15 that an inter-Korean education authorities' conference be held at the truce village of Panmunjom at the earliest possible date to be designated by the North to discuss the exchange of student pilgrimages between South and North Korea and the matter of holding inter-Korean sports meets.

Red Cross Again Urges North To Accept Proposal
SK2007003388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 20 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] The Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] has again urged North Korea to accept its call for joint efforts to help reunite families separated because of national division.

"It is not understandable that the North is demanding what it calls a joint conference without accepting our proposal," a KNRC spokesman said in a statement yesterday.

In a message sent to the South Saturday, Pyongyang dismissed Seoul's proposal as "unrealistic" and insisted on holding a joint conference among political parties and various organizations representing each side.

The proposal by the South included calls for cross-border visits and exchange of letters between relatives separated in the South and the North.

"The North cannot be justified in rejecting the practicable suggestions and insisting on holding a so-called joint conference.

"We once again urge the north to accept our call for immediate resumption of Red Cross talks and joint efforts to help reunite the 10 million dispersed families, the spokesman said.

South Koreans Allowed To Visited North
SK1907115888 Seoul YONHAP in English
1151 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 19 (YONHAP)—South Korean nationals will be allowed to visit North Korea if they have permanent resident status in a foreign country, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said Tuesday.

Announcing a follow-up measure to President No Tae-u's July 7 declaration, Choe also said that South Korea welcomes visits by overseas Koreans with North Korean nationality and guarantee their safety here.

President No said on July 7 that the government will make necessary arrangements to ensure that Koreans residing overseas can freely visit both parts of Korea.

In line with the measure, the foreign minister proposed meetings of working-level officials from Seoul and Pyongyang on a guarantee of safety for those Koreans visiting the other Korea.

Koreans staying in foreign countries for such purposes as study or employment at foreign branch offices of Korean firms will be excluded from the measure, however, as they are regarded as Koreans domiciled at home, he said.

Travelers to North Korea need to pay special attention to their personal safety, Choe went on to say, because there is no agreement on traveler's safety between South and North Korea.

The North Korean Government should reciprocate so that South Koreans living overseas can visit North Korea freely, the foreign minister said.

He added that South Koreans will no longer be subject to investigation because they have visited North Korea.

A total of 1.85 million South Korean nationals dwell in foreign countries having permanent residents status and 190,000 others as temporary residents as of June 30, 1987, according to Foreign Ministry statistics.

Ties With More-Competitive U.S. Firms Urged
SK1807025188 Seoul YONHAP in English
0235 GMT 18 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 18 (YONHAP)—South Korean businesses should boost cooperation with U.S. firms in industries which the United States has higher competitive edge to help ease trade frictions between the two countries, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. recommended Monday.

The state-run corporation said Korean enterprises should strengthen capital and technical cooperation with U.S. companies in up-to-date industries such as genetic engineering, aviation, and software to enhance Korean firms' international competitiveness and promote bilateral trade in a balanced manner.

Promising fields for technical and capital tie-ups cited by the corporation include computer, telecommunications, precision machinery, aviation industries of which demand is expected to grow sharply both in Korea and the rest of the world.

Other industries for possible cooperation are chemical industry which Korea is heavily dependent upon imports from Japan, paper manufacturing, software, semiconductor and precision chemical industries.

The trade organization also advised that the industrial cooperation between Korean and U.S. companies be made on a step by step basis.

At the initial stage, the corporation said, it would be desirable to confine the bilateral cooperation to the production of household electric and electronic appliances and cars in the United States.

Later Korean businesses can expand their investments to highly technology-intensive industries such as the computer industry and diversify their ways of making inroads into the United States by merging with U.S. firms or making joint ventures.

Government Regrets U.S. Wine Markers Suit
SK1607012988 Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT 16 Jul 88

Seoul, July 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea has informed the United States of its plans to fully open its wine market by 1990, one year ahead of the initial schedule, sources at the finance ministry said Saturday.

The government will cut tariffs on foreign wine from the current 70 percent to 50 percent next year, to 40 percent in 1990 and to 30 percent in 1993.

It will also permit imports of wine coolers and vermouth.

The government, however, expressed regret in a written opinion over the action taken by the U.S. Trade Representative's [USTR] office in a trade suit case. The U.S. wine industry filed suit against Korea last month alleging violation of Section 301 of the U.S. trade act. The USTR also launched an investigation into the case, accepting what the Korean side called the irrational demand of the American wine industry.

The written opinion urged that the USTR's office complete the investigation as soon as possible.

The government partially opened the wine market last October and cut tariffs on foreign wine to 70 percent from the previous 100 percent, beginning early this month.

U.S. wine producers, however, have persistently demanded that Korea speed up the liberalization schedule of its wine market.

Exchanges With USSR, PRC To Be Promoted
SK1907064288 Seoul YONHAP in English 0627 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 19 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government will promote exchanges of people and materials with China, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in parallel with the efforts to improve relations with North Korea, National Unification minister Yi Hong-ku said Monday.

President No Tae-u's peace initiatives on July 7 emerged amid a wave of the Soviet Union's perestroika and China's pragmatism along with our strengthened power, Yi said in a breakfast meeting sponsored by the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Exchanges of people and materials with the socialist countries will be a tribute to the improved relations with North Korea, Yi said.

What really blocks the unification of the divided peninsula is the disharmony within South Korea, rather than outside factors, the minister stressed.

Some students claim that a radical social reform is necessary for the settlement of true democracy, while most people believe in parliament-led democracy, he said.

North Korea took advantage of the student activism when it turned down President No's six-point peace initiative, Yi said.

The government, therefore, will not tolerate the radical students' move to have a meeting with North Korean students on Aug. 15, Yi said.

Foreign Minister on Indirect Trade With China
SK2007011188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said yesterday that indirect trade between South Korea and China totaled \$710 million during the first five months of this year, a sharp rise of 58 percent over the same period of last year.

Indirect trade conducted through Hong Kong stood at \$1.5 billion last year, he told a meeting of the House Foreign Affairs-Unification Committee.

He said that indirect trade is increasing "to a great extent" and that the government will further strive to seek direct trade between the two countries.

The Foreign Ministry submitted to the Assembly statistics on the indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong from 1984 to May of this year, which were compiled by a Hong Kong administration.

According to the statistics, South Korean import from China amounted to \$303 million from January to May of this year while its export registered \$308 million.

Last year, South Korea imported \$650 million worth of products and raw materials from China and exported some \$540 million, registering a \$110 million trade deficit.

Foreign Minister Choe said that the government has made positive efforts for the normalization of its relations with China.

The government has relayed its intention to improve relations with Beijing to the Chinese side through various diplomatic channels, he said.

He added that the Daewoo business group plans to build a refrigerator plant in Fujian in a joint venture with China.

The minister also testified that the government and the ruling party are enact a special law to protect Korean residents in foreign countries.

The role and functions of the Ministry to protect Korean residents in foreign countries will be strengthened, said Choe.

The new Constitution provides that the state is obliged to protect Korean residents in foreign countries.

In the Education-Information Committee, Culture-Information Minister Chong Han-mo described labor unions' demand for the appointment of managing editors among their nominees as "improper meddling in management."

He claimed that the PUSAN ILBO's naming of the managing editor among the three recommended by its union members, yesterday is an "unprecedented case" in the world's journalism history.

Pohang Steel Plans Joint Venture in China
SK1707002788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jul 88 p 6

[Text] Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) plans to set up a joint venture steel plant in China, it was learned yesterday.

Business sources said that the joint venture steel plant would be established either in the province of Shandong or in the province of Liaoning.

They disclosed that the Chinese authorities called upon POSCO, the nation's largest steel company, to set up a joint venture steel plant or export steel facilities in order to modernize Chinese steel industry.

POSCO has reportedly been carefully studying the Chinese proposal.

Meanwhile, top ranking engineering officials at POSCO were learned to have recently visited China on two occasions to negotiate the establishment of the joint venture steel plant or the export of steel-making facilities.

In March, POSCO also formed a special task force to specialize in the advance into China with which the nation has no diplomatic relations.

It was also reported that Chinese steel authorities and leading scholars visited here last year and early this year to discuss for cooperation with POSCO.

In addition, a Chinese delegation will visit here again next month to suggest details in the cooperation with POSCO.

POSCO sources indicated yesterday that their company would establish a joint venture steel plant in Shandong or Liaoning.

They said that POSCO would share a more than 25 percent stake of the joint venture.

They also revealed that there is a strong possibility that a third country would participate in the establishment of the joint venture steel plant between POSCO and China.

According to them, possibilities for the a third party which is likely to join the setting-up of the joint venture include the United States, Austria and Australia.

At present, China annually produces 58 million tons of steel, and is the fourth largest steel maker in the world.

However, as the Chinese steel industry still lags behind in technology of steel making and facilities, Beijing is striving to innovate the steel industry in its drive for the modernization of the Chinese economy.

In contrast, the annual steel production capacity of POSCO now runs 15 million tons, making it the third largest individual steel firm in the world.

In 1985, the nation exported 276,000 tons of steel to China.

But this year's shipments of steel to China are expected to decrease to some 100,000 tons, which is ascribed to a soaring steel demand on domestic market because of brisk business performances of steel-related industries such as automobiles and shipbuilding.

All in all, China is endeavoring to expand steel production facilities through joint ventures with POSCO and other foreign steel companies.

Probe of Iraqi Bombing of Iran Plant
SK1907004788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] The government will investigate the Iraqi bombing of the Iranian oil refinery on June 30, government sources said yesterday.

The sources said a fact-finding mission will be sent today to the Khanghan plant, whose construction has been suspended in the wake of the air raid.

According to the sources, the investigation team is made up of officials from the construction and labor ministries and Korean diplomats in Iran.

During a 10-day on-the-spot investigation, it will determine whether Daelim Industrial Co., contractor of the refinery construction project, actually ordered its workers there to keep working despite air raid warnings.

Daelim workers, who have recently returned home from the Khanghan worksite, asserted that the project managers forced them to neglect air raid warnings in an apparent effort for an early completion of the construction work.

The fact-finding mission will also size up the damage caused by the bombing attack, and the loss resulted from the suspension of the construction, the sources said.

Ways to solve technical problem related to a possible resumption of the construction will also be studied.

The air raid killed 13 Korean workers and injured more than 50, 13 of them seriously.

The Korean government protested the Iraqi government for the bombing and also called for compensation.

But it is not certain whether Iraqi will provide compensation for the bereaved families of the dead and the injured victims.

Government Considering Aid to Iran, Iraq
SK2007022788 Seoul YONHAP in English
0141 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 20 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government is reviewing providing loans to Iran and Iraq if they request financial assistance to rehabilitate their war-torn economies.

The Iran-Iraq war seems to be drawing to an end as Iran accepted on Monday a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire in the eight-year-long war. Iraq had already accepted the resolution.

Officials at the economic Planning Board and the Finance Ministry said Wednesday the protracted war destroyed most of the two countries' industrial facilities and aggravated their financial situations.

As a result, the two countries may request economic assistance from Korea and Japan, they said.

If such a request is made, the government is considering providing them with its Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) loans.

The soft-loan fund was established last year to support the economic development of developing countries. The fund will be increased to 120.8 billion won (about 166.6 million U.S. dollars) by the end of this year.

The government has decided so far to provide 23 million dollars worth of EDCF loans to Indonesia and Nigeria.

Meanwhile, the Construction Ministry plans to control reckless competition among Korean construction companies in the development projects in Iran and Iraq when Korean companies participate in the repair and construction work.

The ministry will allow companies which have already participated in construction projects in the two countries to participate in the rehabilitation projects.

It plans to allow one Korean contractor to apply for a bid for one project to prevent excessive competition among Korean companies and possible dumping activities.

Under the decision, two companies—Daelim Industrial Co. and Daewoo Co.—are eligible to undertake projects in Iran while six constructors, including Hyundai Engineering and Construction, Samsung Construction and Daelim, will enjoy such a right in Iraq for the time being.

In the late 1970s, many Korean construction companies competitively participated in projects in the Middle East, incurring substantial problems.

If many construction projects are offered by the two countries, the ministry is considering allowing other constructors to participate.

Ministry officials said the likelihood that Iran or Iraq will order large construction projects is uncertain for the time being in view of their financial difficulties.

They said, however, that there is a good possibility that international financial organizations such as the World Bank will offer rehabilitation expenses while other Gulf states are expected to offer financial assistance.

If financial assistance is invested into rehabilitation projects, Korean companies with vested rights in the two countries will have a good opportunity to win orders for projects there, the officials said.

No Expresses Regret Over Police Action
SK2007010388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 20 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] President No Tae-u expressed regret over police's abuse of their power in investigating equestrian officials in connection with a report that his daughter rode horses at a training course reserved exclusively for members of the national riding team.

No instructed officials to prevent the recurrence of such a thing.

Chongwadae spokesman Yi Su-chong quoted the President as saying that he feels sorry for causing problems for the horse riding officials who were questioned. He also said the detention was an "apparent mistake."

Investigators from the national Police Headquarters illegally detained Yi Chung-kun, who taught the woman, following a report that President No's daughter quit riding at the Kwachon Horse-Riding Training Course because of protests by national athletes and their parents.

Investigators also questioned other officials of the Korea Horse Association to find out who leaked the news.

Kwangju Panel Fails To Agree on Witness Issue
SK2007003988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 20 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Rival political parties failed yesterday to agree on who should testify before the National Assembly special committee to probe the 1980 Kwangju incident.

At a meeting of the chairman and four vice chairmen of the ad hoc panel, the three opposition parties insisted that former President Choe Kyu-ha, ex-Premiers Sin Hyon-hwak and Pak Chung-hun, and former Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok should present themselves before the panel to testify.

Yun Hung-chung and So Chun-yol, then commander of the Martial Law Command's Cholla province branch, and Kim Tae-chung, Kim Sang-hyon and other victims of the incident should also testify before the Assembly panel, the opposition side demanded.

But Rep. Yi Min-sop of the ruling Democratic Justice Party who is also a vice chairman of the panel, opposed an idea that the panel pinpoint specific persons as witnesses at this moment.

But the DJP's position is that all the persons connected with the incident will have to testify before the ad hoc panel, Yi said.

Rep. Mun Tong-hwan of the Party for Peace and Democracy who chairs the panel said the committee will hold its first general meeting this week.

RDP Subpanel Meets on Ousted Journalists
SK2007012988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] A sub-committee of the second opposition group, the Reunification Democratic Party yesterday held its first meeting to seek ways of reinstating journalists dismissed in the formative days of the Fifth Republic in 1980.

The panel also discussed guarantees of the editorial rights of the news media as well as revising the current broadcasting law, according to Choe Hyong-u, who heads the panel.

He said the committee will delve into reasons behind the government's forcible integration and disbandment of the news media in the early 1980s.

Na Ung-pae Meets Reporters on Economic Issues
SK1907000588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
19 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] The government will never float state bonds for road construction before 1992 to maintain economic stability, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Na Ung-pae said yesterday.

Na said, however, that the government will increase the budget for welfare programs on a "stable" basis.

In a meeting with reporters yesterday, the top economic policymaker said all sources of budget available will be mobilized to expand welfare functions next year.

He pinpointed budget surplus, sales of state-held stocks and public funds such as the Petroleum Industry Fund as available budget sources.

To secure sufficient budget, the government will strengthen the tax administration to unearth tax evading sources, he noted.

The economic minister also said the government will set the budget growth rate at that of economic growth unlike in the past in order not to create a budget surplus. This means that the government will draw out an expansionary budget for next year, although Na refused to unveil the budget growth for next year.

As for investment in underdeveloped sectors, Na said the government will pour budget into "productive measures" such as expansion of social infrastructure, improvement of living environment and construction of house rather than "consumption measures," such as uniform writing off of debt.

He also pointed out that various factors causing inflation are prevalent such as wage hike, price increase in farming and fishery products and soaring real estate prices.

In this respect, the government will not allow double-digit increases in the public sector such as public servants' salary and state rice purchase prices, Na emphasized.

To expand welfare budget amid stability, Na said, the government will continue to liberalize import and the readjust industrial structure.

Yi Il-kyu Sworn In as Chief Justice

SK2007011888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] Yi Il-kyu was sworn in as the nation's 10th-term chief justice in a ceremony held at the Supreme Court yesterday.

In his inaugural address, the chief justice urged judges to do their best to protect the people's fundamental rights through independence of judicial rights.

Yi said, "Materialization of the constitutional spirit is possible only through the devotion of each judge based on his conscience, courage, and wisdom."

He also said that he will do his best to develop the judicial system in parallel with the rapid development of society.

To do that, Yi said he will implement fair personnel management, revamp the court organization and legal proceedings, and improve judicial institutions and court facilities.

The ceremony was attended by about 200 judges and court employees. All the judges, as well as the chief justice, wore black judge's suits, unlike the past when they attended the ceremony wearing ordinary suits.

After the ceremony, the new chief justice held a press conference. The following is a list of questions and answers between Yi and reporters.

Q: How do you feel now that you have become helmsman of the judiciary?

A: I'm afraid if I can perform my duty properly while meeting the people's high expectation. [sentence as published] I'll do my best to help judges carry out their job without being influenced by pressure from outside. I am determined to become a shield against improper outside pressure.

Q: Do you have any plan to set up an institutional device for fair personnel management, such as a judges personnel management committee?

A: At present, I have no plans about it. But, I'll make it a rule to consult with Supreme Court justices in the reshuffling of judges.

Q: Will you continue to appoint lawyers as judges and Supreme Court justices as was seen in the recent court reshuffle?

A: I'll do so when the need arises, case by case.

Q: What do you think about allegations that the judiciary lost people's confidence due to its subservient attitude to the government?

A: I only knew about it abstractly. But, I cannot admit the allegation that the judiciary served as "maid of government" all the way.

Q: Is there any particular reason that you and the judges wore judge's suits in the inaugural ceremony today, unlike the past?

A: The judge's suit is the symbol of justice of the court. We wore them in the ceremony as a sign of our resolution to realize justice in the execution of the law.

Q: What will you do with emphasis during your tenure of less than three years?

A: I am not a chief justice of the transitional period. I will lay a foundation for the independence of the judicial system with firm determination.

Q: There was widespread claims that the courts interpreted law arbitrarily based on formal logic during the period of the Fifth Republic. What do you think about the allegations?

A: The judiciary is also one part which consists of the whole society. It cannot stand on its own, irrespective of the general current of society. Ideals are totally different from stark reality.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Supreme Court Allows Appeal Against Detainee *BK1907120488 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English* 0929 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 19 (BERNAMA)—The Supreme Court Tuesday [19 July] allowed an appeal by the government against a lower court's release of opposition Member of Parliament Karpal Singh from detention under the Internal Security Act (ISA).

The court held that the High Court judge who had ordered Karpal Singh's release in March had misdirected himself and failed to distinguish between the grounds of detention stated in the detention order and the allegations of fact supplied to the detainee.

The judge had said that the circumstances which led to a sixth charge being erroneously filed against Karpal Singh under the ISA, which allows for detention without trial, amounted to the detention order being made without care, caution and a proper sense of responsibility.

The appeal was brought by the home affairs minister and the controller of the Taiping Detention Centre where Karpal Singh is being held.

Karpal Singh was re-arrested after his release in March and a second detention order was issued on April 16. He applied for another writ of habeas corpus and the decision is expected to be delivered on July 27.

Prosecutor Ng Aik Guan told reporters later that the first detention order now stands and that with Tuesday's ruling, the pending judgment before the High Court "would appear to be academic, whatever the merits of the case will be."

The Supreme Court, comprising Acting Lord President Abdul Hamid Omar and Supreme Court Judges Hashim Yeop Sani and Harun Hashim, also allowed an application by the government to strike out the notice of appeal, petition of appeal and affidavit filed by Karpal Singh against part of the decision of the High Court judge.

It ruled that Karpal Singh was not an aggrieved person which would entitle him to appeal.

Former Islamic Party Youth Leader Released *BK1907114588 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English* 1048 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 19 (BERNAMA)—A member of the opposition Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party (PAS) was Tuesday [19 July] released from detention under the Internal Security Act (ISA), party sources said.

Khalid Abdul Samad, a former secretary of the party's youth wing, was detained in October last year when the government arrested more than 100 people in a clamp-down to defuse mounting racial tension.

The party sources said Khalid, a younger brother of former Welfare Minister Shahrir Samad, was on a conditional release but declined to provide details.

Singapore Trade Minister Arrives, Holds Talks *BK1907140988 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television* Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Today, Malaysia and Singapore agreed that ASEAN countries should further upgrade their trade relations with other countries. Trade and Industry Minister Datin Rafidah Aziz said this to newsmen after meeting with visiting Singapore Trade and Industry Minister Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong in Kuala Lumpur.

[Begin Aziz recording] We agreed to realize ASEAN's concrete plan to market tropical products as soon as possible. Brig Gen Lee also agreed to the idea that an informal meeting should be held among ASEAN officials in Kuala Lumpur with a view to discussing ASEAN's common interests and trade relations with industrialized countries. This will be discussed further by ASEAN ministers in Phatthaya, Bangkok, in October. We also agreed that we will recall our officials in Geneva to attend and present their views on ASEAN trade relations with other countries at the coming ASEAN [name indistinct] meeting in August. [end recording]

Datin Rafidah met with her Singapore counterpart Brig Gen Lee at her office in Kuala Lumpur. Brig Gen Lee arrived today for a 3-day visit to Malaysia. The Singapore delegation is scheduled to meet with Defense Minister Tengku Rithauddeen and Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry Datuk Kok Wee Kiat tomorrow.

Cambodia

Lao Council Delegation Continues Visit

Sisomphan Lovansai Makes Speech *BK1907105188 Phnom Penh Domestic Service* in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Jul 88

[Speech by Sisomphan Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and acting chairman of the LPDR SPC, at an 18 July banquet in Phnom Penh—recorded in Lao with passage-by-passage translation into Cambodian]

[Text] This is the first time we have visited the PRK, the beautiful land of Angkor. On this official friendship visit to the PRK, our LPDR Supreme People's Council delegation brought sentiments of special friendship and militant solidarity from the Lao party, state, and people to the fraternal Cambodian party, state, and people.

Since the birth of the Indochinese Communist Party, the source of our two parties, and under its leadership, the two people and nations, Laos and Cambodia, as well as the three Indochinese nations, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, have built and strengthened their relations of solidarity. They have shared weal and woe and struggled together, and in the end won victories. We have always paid attention to and closely followed the development of the Cambodian revolution and are happy to see that the fraternal Cambodian people, under the correct, clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, headed by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, have managed to win great victories in every field in rebuilding the country and nation, in defending and building the country as well as expanding revolutionary achievements, particularly in strengthening national independence, and in bringing security and happiness to the Cambodian people.

Our Lao party, state, and people unreservedly support the PRK's correct and just national reconciliation policy and every effort for a reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem in response to the Cambodian people's aspirations and to the benefit of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

Our delegation's visit has strengthened the great bonds of friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the two parties, states, and people of the two countries. These have been blossoming from day to day.

On this solemn occasion, we wish the fraternal Cambodian people new and great successes in implementing every resolution of the KPRP Fifth Congress and the First 5-Year Plan.

May the great friendship between Laos and Cambodia, and among Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, remain forever. [applause]

Chea Sim Addresses Banquet

*BK1907102188 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Jul 88*

[Speech by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK National Assembly, and of the KUFNCD National Council, at an 18 July Phnom Penh banquet in honor of a visiting delegation from the Lao SPC—recorded]

[Text] First of all, on behalf of the PRK National Assembly, the people throughout the country, and myself, I would like once again to express a warmest and most intimate welcome to the comrade chairman and all comrades in the delegation visiting our motherland to more closely strengthen the bond of friendship, solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the two fraternal nations and peoples.

The effective leadership of the LPRP in building socialism has greatly encouraged our Cambodian people, under the wise leadership of the KPRP, to strive to surmount all difficulties, to defend and build our country, and to realize the strategic goals of the Cambodian revolution.

At the same time, the Cambodian people would like to express profound thanks to the LPRP, which has always given unreserved, valuable support and assistance to the just struggle for independence, freedom, and cooperation in the region as well as in the world. Our Cambodian people pledge to preserve and strengthen this valuable bond of friendship and solidarity even more firmly.

The PRK National Assembly and all Cambodian people are greatly honored to organize this reception for the friendly Lao SPC delegation led by Comrade Chairman Sisomphan Lovansai. The SPC delegation's visit to the beautiful land of the Cambodian people is of great and profound significance. This visit comes at a time when our entire party, Army, and people are actively and enthusiastically implementing the resolutions of the fifth party Central Committee's seventh session, particularly while we are mobilizing all efforts to build firm villages and communes to create concrete feats to welcome the 10th anniversary of the 7 January national day.

The Cambodian revolution has braved a period of complex struggle and scored brilliant victories in all fields in the cause of defending and building the motherland and protecting revolutionary gains. Our Cambodian revolution holds a position of strength, victory, and mastery, both along the border and inside the country. Meanwhile, the enemies are facing serious defeats, becoming weaker, and advancing toward a total collapse in the future. Our KPRAF have been rebuilt and matured rapidly. They have cooperated closely with the Vietnamese volunteer army, struggled resolutely in the cause of defending the motherland and revolutionary gains, and scored successive victories. They are advancing gradually toward independently assuming the tasks of the Vietnamese Army volunteers.

Beloved comrade chairman, beloved comrades, and friends: Although it is marked with complications, the current world and regional situation is developing and changing rapidly in a way that is favorable to the socialist revolutionary struggle. The trend toward dialogue and compromise in the world is progressing. International public opinion is paying a great deal of attention to the recent fourth summit meeting in Moscow between Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan, and particularly to the Cambodian problem. Our political and diplomatic struggle is based on good will and a correct and concrete stand in the search for peace, security, stability, and genuine happiness for our people, and is aimed at finding a solution to end the war in Cambodia. Thanks to this stand, broad masses of our people have jointly continued to make efforts to smash and isolate the enemies.

At present, the enemies are mobilizing all efforts and schemes to sabotage us. What is more important is the meeting between Comrade Hun Sen and Sihanouk. Although this meeting achieved no results, it made the national and international public understand the PRK's good will and correct stand even better and support us even more broadly.

Our Cambodian people pledge to hold aloft the banner of Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam international solidarity because it is the factor deciding our life or death and the victory of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries.

The PRK will forever strengthen and develop the bond of solidarity with the Soviet Union, which is the firm bulwark safeguarding peace in the world, and with the LPDR, the fraternal socialist countries, and friendly countries near and far throughout the world. The PRK fully supports fraternal Afghanistan's national reconciliation policy seeking peace for the Afghan people. We also support the struggle for national liberation against imperialism and colonialism waged by the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples.

Concerning the regional situation, the PRK National Assembly fully agrees with and supports Laos' good-willed stand aimed at resuming Lao-Thai talks in order to quickly reach a solution to the border dispute in the Lao border province of Sayaboury.

The PRK National Assembly welcomes and supports the resolution adopted by the Eighth SRV National Assembly at its third session on 28 June 1988 regarding Vietnam's sovereign rights over the Truong Sa [Spratly] and Hoang Sa [Paracel] Archipelagoes, and calls on all parties concerned to settle all problems related to the above-mentioned two groups of islands through peaceful negotiation.

The PRK National Assembly welcomes and supports the resolution of the extraordinary conference of the three foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam and is convinced that the outcome of this conference will greatly promote the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The PRK National Assembly welcomes and supports the initiative for an unofficial meeting, cocktail party, to discuss the settlement of the Cambodian problem, in accordance with the agreement reached between Vietnam and Indonesia, as clearly defined in their joint communique issued in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July 1987.

Once again, I would like to express, through the comrades, profound gratitude to the party, government, and fraternal people of Laos, who have always supported and assisted our Cambodian people in their just struggle.

In conclusion, I would like to invite all comrades and friends to raise your glasses, and propose a toast: To the immortal friendship between the PRK and LPDR. To the health of Comrades Heng Samrin, Kaysone Phomvihane, and Comrade Chairman Sisophon Lovansai. To the health of all comrades in the SPC delegation. To the health of all comrades and friends present here. [applause]

Delegation Visits Angkor Wat

*BK2007053488 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 July 88*

[Text] The Lao SPC delegation led by Comrade Sisophon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and acting chairman of the Lao SPC, visited Angkor Wat in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province on the morning of 19 July. The delegation was accompanied by Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly; and Soy Keo, national defense deputy minister.

Upon its arrival in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, the fraternal delegation was warmly and cordially welcomed by Comrade Kit Bunna, member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey People's Revolutionary Committee; and other cadres, as well as the Kampuchean Young Pioneers.

The delegation viewed many statues and buildings in the enclosure of the Angkor Wat and highly valued the formidable cultural framework of our Cambodian ancestors and people who had struggled ingeniously to successfully build the temple.

During its visit, the delegation expressed its joyful sentiment for the firm developments in all fields in the province, particularly in the task of defending the motherland and revolutionary gains with high sense of responsibility and determination. It also highly appreciated the Cambodian party, government, and people, as well as the party and state authorities of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province for their efforts in raising the standard of living of the people and also in maintaining and defending the antiques which are the historically valuable architectural heritage of the Cambodian people.

The delegation returned safely to Phnom Penh City in the same evening.

KPRP Delegation Returns From Moscow

*BK2007063588 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0431 GMT
20 Jul 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jul (SPK)—The delegation of the KPRP led by Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Organization Commission of the KPRP Central Committee, returned to Phnom Penh yesterday following a visit to the USSR.

It was welcomed upon its arrival by Neou Samom and Khim Cheasophan, vice chairmen of the Organization Commission, and Rashit Khamidulin, USSR ambassador to Cambodia.

Thai Territorial Violations 9-11 July Reported

BK1907135988 *Phnom Penh SPK in English*
1117 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 19—From July 9 and 11, Thai troops fired 1,520 mortar, artillery and toxic chemical rounds on the Kampuchean northwestern border areas of Pailin, Malai, O Bok and Chan Kraham.

Earlier, in the week ended on July 8, Thai aircraft of the A-37 type made four reconnaissance flights over several areas in the Kampuchean northwestern border province of Banteay Meanchey 2 to 3 kilometers deep inside Kampuchea's airspace.

On land, Thai troops fired many artillery and mortar rounds including toxic chemical ones, on the Kampuchean border areas of Pailin, Malai, O Bok and Chan Kraham.

At the same time, four Thai armed vessels intruded onto Kampuchea's territorial waters from 6 to 15 miles of Koh Kong and Poulo Wai Islands.

In the period under review, the Kampuchean Armed Forces put out of action 60 Khmer reactionaries, including 29 killed, 3 captured and 28 forced to surrender. They seized 37 assorted guns with 2,440 cartridges, 2 walkie-talkies and a large quantity of war means.

SRV Post Atop Hill 243 Said Destroyed

BK2007020288 (*Clandestine*) *Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian*
2315 GMT 18 Jul 88

[Text] On 10 and 11 July, our DK National Army attacked and completely destroyed a Vietnamese company position atop Hill 243 on South Sisophon battlefield. We killed and wounded 13 Vietnamese soldiers. Six of those killed, including a captain, were left over on the site. Three more others were killed by our landmine when they were trying to escape. We destroyed eight firearms, including six AK's, one B-40 rocket launcher and another B-41 launcher, one T-77 field radio set, one ammunition depot, eight barracks, eight trenches, and some war materiel. We seized two AK's, six rucksacks, one map, and some war materiel. Then on 12 July, 80 Vietnamese soldiers rushing out from Ku village in an attempt to retake the position atop Hill 243 were intercepted and routed. We killed three Vietnamese enemies and wounded four more others. In sum, we killed and wounded a total of 23 Vietnamese enemy soldiers.

Briefs

Soviet Aid to Cambodia

Phnom Penh, 20 Jul (SPK)—A document on the Soviet Union's aid to Cambodia in the creation of a quarantine service and the restoration of the Hotel "Independence" in Kompong Som City was signed in Phnom Penh on Monday [18 July] between Hem Samin, deputy minister of economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries, and R. Chenderoy, Soviet Embassy counselor to Cambodia. By virtue of this document, which is made within the framework of the 26 April 1986 agreement on economic and technical cooperation for 1986-90 between the two countries, the Soviet side will supply equipment and materials and send experts to Cambodia for the period from 1988 to 1990. [Text] [BK2007063988 *Phnom Penh SPK in French* 0430 GMT 20 Jul 88]

More Returnees Welcomed

During the 3d week of June, the people and the local authorities throughout the country welcomed back 30 misled persons who brought along 19 assorted firearms. [Excerpt] [BK2007041288 *Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian* 1200 GMT 19 Jul 88]

4th Military Region Returnees

In June, our people and revolutionary forces throughout the 4th Military Region received 33 misled persons bringing along 10 firearms. [Excerpt] [BK2007041488 *Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian* 1200 GMT 19 July 88]

Indonesia

Murdani Sees Normalization of Ties With PRC

BK1907154188 *Hong Kong AFP in English* 1438 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Jakarta, July 19 (AFP)—Indonesia does not need a third party to conduct dialogue with China and resumption of ties, suspended 21 years ago, would not lead to unrest here, Security and Defense Minister Benny Murdani said Tuesday.

"Willingly or not," Indonesia must recognise the existence of the People's Republic of China, the ANTARA News Agency quoted General Murdani as telling a parliamentary commission.

"The important thing is whenever there are issues (between Indonesia and China) which need to be solved, we do not have to go through third countries but just communicate directly with them," Gen. Murdani said.

He said even though there were no official statements from President Suharto that bilateral ties would be normalized, the increasingly stable conditions in Indonesia would not lead to unrest should ties be resumed.

Indonesia froze all relations with China in 1967 after charging Beijing with complicity in a failed communist-backed coup attempt in 1965. Direct bilateral trade was resumed in 1985 through the two countries' chambers of commerce.

The general also added that Indonesia does not see any threat of foreign invasion up to 1993. He did not elaborate.

Philippines

Antinuclear Decision Left to Aquino
*HK2007053788 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Government officials said that it was up to President Aquino to interpret the antinuclear provision in the Constitution that could affect the future of the two main U.S. bases in the country. The joint executive-legislative panel set by Mrs Aquino to draft a bases policy indicated after a meeting that the president has the power to decide whether or not nuclear arms or nuclear-powered U.S. ships and aircraft could visit the bases. Our decision is that it is the president who decides that according to Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig, and added that the question is who will decide whether it is national interest or not to enforce the policy that is enunciating the Constitution. Officials of the panel told reporters the clause in Manila's 1987 Constitution to [words indistinct] consistent with national interest to a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in this territory needed flexible interpretation.

Aquino on Nuclear Ban Issue, PCGG
*HK2007084988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino is expected to formally announce a flexible stand on the antinuclear provision in the country's Constitution. This was the information we gathered after the president received Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordenez' opinion on the issue.

According to newspaper reports, Secretary Ordenez gave his opinion on the interpretation of the antinuclear provision, notably on the exact definition of the phrase: consistent with national interest. At the same time, Justice Secretary Ordenez also reportedly outlined a flexible stand on the issue of the entry of nuclear weapons into the country.

President Aquino stated that she will announce her stand on the issue in the next few days.

In related developments, President Aquino said that she will wait and respect the decision of the Sandiganbayan [antigraft court] in connection with the court's investigations into reported graft and corruption in the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG], including the reported arrest order for Commissioner Quintin Doromal.

Here is a short interview with President Aquino:

[Begin recording in English] [Reporter Gabby Salcedo] Is it true that you will revamp the PCGG?

[Aquino] No, I was asked yesterday if it will be revamped, and I said: We will wait for the report of Acting Chairman Adolfo Azcuna. As I said yesterday, he will be presenting to the press and to the public in general the list of sequestered companies, and we are also going to have an audit of all of these.

[Salcedo] Ma'am, despite the reported arrest order?

[Aquino] Well, I understand he will have to appear before the Sandiganbayan, and it will be up to the Sandiganbayan to decide on whether he should go on leave or... [changes thought] we will await the Sandiganbayan's decision. Actually we were just talking about it over lunch. [passage indistinct] He has already given it to Secretary Macaraig.

[Salcedo] [passage indistinct]

[Aquino] Well, actually, the review is still ongoing, so this will be in addition to all the other inputs given Secretary Manglapus.

[Salcedo] [Words indistinct] interpretation of the nuclear ban issue?

[Aquino] Precisely, we want his opinion on this and he being the secretary of justice will be in the best position to tell us exactly its meaning: consistent with the national interest.

[Salcedo] Mrs President, what do you intend to do to restore the integrity of the PCGG?

[Aquino] I think it is premature to say that we have to restore integrity. We have to wait for the Sandiganbayan and other courts to tell us whether there is a need to restore the integrity. We cannot prejudice. Let us wait for the judgment of the court. [end recording]

That was the president. This is Gabby Salcedo reporting from Malacanang Palace.

Speaker Mitra Proposes Regional Peace Talks

HK2007052188 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr proposes regional peace talks with communist rebels. Jerry Montejo has the details:

[Begin recording] [Montejo] House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr proposed peace negotiations on the provisional and regional levels if the new call for amity fails in the higher echelon. He said that the decision on a proposal for new peace negotiations should take in the highest consideration, the high toll of lives, and the heavy drain on resources brought by the insurgency.

Senate President Jovito Salonga stressed the need for a clear agenda for the basis of talks should the peace talks with the rebels be reopened. Salonga explained that there should be a proper leeway given by President Aquino in her position on the peace talks.

[Salonga in Tagalog] The guerrillas should come up with a petition or request, and we should be assured of who their representatives are. President Aquino has said that she will favor the talks if they will take the initiative. But the terms should be clear. [end recording]

Aquino Disagrees With Mitra

HK2007053588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] President Aquino disagreed with the proposed regional peace talks. She made the statement in an ambush interview before holding the cabinet meeting this morning. Sel Baesa reports:

[Begin recording] President Corazon Aquino today countered House Speaker Ramon Mitra's proposal for regional peace talks with communist guerrillas. In an ambush interview before the start of the cabinet meeting, the president reaffirmed her previous stand that the guerrillas should take the initiative: As I have said before, I should receive a formal request from them. Otherwise, it will be difficult to hold talks. She told this to Malacanang newsmen. Mitra made the proposal because several insurgent groups are against negotiations, while others are in favor. The president appealed to avoid communication only through the media, instead the guerrillas can send their request directly to the her. [end recording]

President Aquino Promotes Six Generals

HK1907112788 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR
in English 19 Jul 88 pp 1, 4

[Text] Six generals were promoted to higher ranks yesterday by President Aquino.

She also swore into office yesterday three deputy Ombudsmen for Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

The six, who will need confirmation from the Commission on Appointments, are: vice chief of staff Maj. Gen. Antonio Sotelo, who was promoted to lieutenant general; deputy chief of staff Emerson Tangan, now rear admiral;

Army chief Brig. Gen. Mariano Adalem to major general; Air Force chief Brig. Gen. Jose de Leon Jr. to major general; Navy chief Commodore Carlito Cunanan to rear admiral; and Southern Command chief Brig. Gen. Manuel Cacanando to major general.

The six were also sworn into office in Malacanang yesterday by the President. Also present at the ceremonies were Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos and Armed Forces chief Gen. Renato de Villa.

Ramos said that with the new appointments, "you can expect continued good service performance in line with the programs of the defense department and the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], which is to try to attain a better environment of stability, peace and order."

Also sworn into office yesterday by Mrs Aquino were Manuel Domingo, deputy Ombudsman for Luzon, Juan M. Hagad for Visayas, and Cesar Nittoreda for Mindanao.

The oath-taking was witnessed by Chief Justice Marcelo Fernan, Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez, Transportation and Communications Secretary Rainerio Reyes, Ombudsman Conrado Vasquez and his overall deputy, Jose Colayco.

Vasquez reported that the office of the Ombudsman, with about 250 employees, needs new offices. Vasquez holds office at the former foreign affairs building which will be used by the Supreme Court for its own offices.

The President assured Vasquez that they will be given a new site and told him to inspect this week the building occupied by the Assets Privatization Trust along Pasong Tamo in Makati.

Fishermen Ask for Navy Escort to Spratlys

HK1807082588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 18 Jul 88 pp 1, 6

[Text] Filipino deep-sea fishermen have requested the Philippine Navy to escort their ships in expeditions to the the South China Sea.

Officials of the Federation of Fishing Association of the Philippines met over the weekend to formalize their proposal to the authorities on the need for military support to the association.

A week ago, the Malaysian government deployed its powerful FSC-missile boats and airforce to secure claim over the disputed waters.

Frank Thomas, Secretary General of the fishing association, said Malaysia has taken control of a considerable area around latitude 8.10 degrees North and longitude 116.14 degrees East.

Filipino fishing boats, particularly those of Frabelle Fishing Corp. (120 vessels) and RBL Fishing group (100 vessels) have been scared away from operating in the area, considered to be potentially rich in mineral resources including oil.

Three boats of Frabelle were seized last April 5 by the Malaysian navy and their crewmen imprisoned in Kota Kinabalu for fishing in the disputed waters.

Henson Laurel, an official of Frabelle told the *GLOBE* yesterday that the fishing association in worried over the utter helplessness of Filipino fishermen against "the bullying by the Malaysians."

The disputed area is near the Rizal Reef, which the Malaysians call Commodore Reef, has been part of Philippine territory since 1978.

In 1981, the Philippine Navy took control of some isles around the Rizal Reef to formalize its claim in the area—rumoured to be rich in oil and phosphates—but has since abandoned the area to the Malaysians who have established a garrison there.

Thomas has already written officials of the Philippine government warning the possible loss of the fishing grounds "if we do not act soon."

Observers believe that Malaysia has taken on aggressive move in response to the lobby of its fishing industry to prevent other nationalities from exploiting the area.

The 49 Filipino fishermen now being tried and detained in Kota Kinabalu are also charged with using a certain kind of technology in fishing which the Malaysian fishermen are not yet in possession of.

Others are of the opinion that the recent show of force by the Malaysians is part of its positioning to institutionalize its claim over the area prior to a proposed international conference to settle the Spratly conflict in the South China Sea.

The four-cluster Spratly Islands are being claimed by Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam and China.

Malaysia has already declared its readiness to settle the Spratly claim in a multi-nation conference.

Meanwhile, a top official of the Department of Foreign Affairs has admitted that the Philippine government is virtually helpless in defending by military force its territorial claims in the South China Sea.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said that there have numerous cases of Malaysian naval intrusions inside Philippine waters.

He said that in 1985, a Malaysian gunboat in hot pursuit of a group of Filipino pirates entered Philippine territory and massacred a number of Muslim Filipinos.

"Our Navy," he said, "is not at par with the Malaysians when it comes to firepower."

Soviet Warships Said 'Prowling' High Seas
HK1907071188 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 19 Jul 88 p 9

[By E.P. Molina]

[Text] Balanga, Bataan—Soviet warships and submarines laden with nuclear weapons prowl the high seas undetected just a few miles off the country's territorial coastlines, an organization of concerned citizens said yesterday.

In a press statement, Filipinos for Freedom and Truth (FFT) said that Soviet nuclear-laden aircrafts routinely overfly some far-flung islands in the country, creating an atmosphere of fear and apprehension among our villagers.

At the same time, FFT said that Soviet agents and local communist intelligence officers are deployed in Tarlac, home province of President Aquino, studying the exact location of the armory at Camp Aquino and listing the car plate numbers of local officials.

The NPA intelligence organization, according to the FFT, has voluminous computerized listings of Filipinos who are targeted for kidnaping and liquidation when the communists succeed in completely taking over power in the Philippines.

The nuclear-free policy of the government cannot be enforced on the Soviets who have been violating the country's territorial waters and air space with their nuclear-laden aircrafts and submarines, most of them are based at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, FFT said.

FFT called on the Filipinos not to be paralyzed by fear of a possible nuclear blast at the U.S. military bases "because we cannot be isolated from nuclear contamination coming from outside our territories."

FFT said that even the April 26, 1988, nuclear accident from faraway Chernobyl in the USSR adversely affected the whole planet.

Aide Allegedly Plotted Ninoy Aquino's Murder
HK1807115588 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 18 Jul 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] A former bodyguard of the late Senator Ninoy Aquino testified in court today that an intelligence officer working for President Marcos contracted him to kill Ninoy Aquino.

Jose Fronda Santos recalled that he was first recruited by Brigadier General Luther Custodio in 1981 to kill Senator Aquino either in Hong Kong or outside the United States. Custodio was then the intelligence chief of the Presidential Security Command.

Santos also said that a week before Aquino was assassinated on 21 August 1983, he saw a Magnum .357 gun in Custodio's office. The military later said that the same gun was used to kill Ninoy Aquino.

General Custodio, former head of the Aviation Security Command, is one of 40 soldiers and civilians facing trial for the Aquino-Galman double murder case.

After this afternoon's hearing, Custodio charged that Fronda Santos was making his testimony up.

Court Orders Arrest of PCGG Commissioner
HK1907093988 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0900 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] An arrest order was issued for Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] Commissioner Quintin Doromal by the antigraft court of the Philippines at 1600. This is in connection with the graft charges filed against the PCGG commissioner. The case which was refiled at the antigraft court was accepted and may be heard any day now. The arrest order was received by antigraft court Sheriff Ed Orieta, and will be implemented or enforced any time now. The arrest order stated that the accused, PCGG Commissioner Quintin Doromal, may pay bail of P10,000 for his temporary release.

Vigilante Groups Oppose Bishops' Call for Talks
HK2007063788 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] In Davao City, an anticommunist vigilante armed group claiming membership of 200,000 yesterday strongly opposed the Catholic bishops' call for peace talks between the government and communist insurgents. Davao broadcaster Juan Pala Jr., founding supremo of the Contra Force Helping Hands Incorporated, said the cease-fire talks will only give the communists a chance to regroup. The radioman, who was once dubbed the voice of Elsa Masa, warned the Aquino government against negotiating with the communists. He said that governments which entered into some

compromises with the reds later fell into communist hands. He said that the Aquino government should instead concentrate on eradicating poverty and corruption which are driving many Filipinos to the side of the communists.

4 CPP-NPA Leaders Surrender in Pampanga
HK1907121788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1200 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Two days ago, four CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA high-ranking leaders surrendered in Santa Ana, Pampanga. Pampanga PC provincial commander Lieutenant Efren Fernandez identified the surrenderers as Sotero Canlas alias Comrade Cayot, CPP-NPA assistant secretary of finance; Felino Sembilio alias Comrade Rod, provincial party member; Danilo Soriano alias Comrade Danny, NPA unit supervisor; and Cesar San Agustin alias Comrade Wally, militia team leader. They were accompanied by Barangay Captain Nestor Miranda of San Bartolome and civilian volunteer organization team leader Danilo Gamboa.

General Biazon Says Checkpoints To Remain
HK1907110788 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 19 Jul 88 p 7

[Text] Brig. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon, National Capital Region, National Capital Region Defense commander, yesterday said checkpoints would be maintained in the metropolis to fight criminality and insurgency.

"We cannot do away with it," Biazon told a press briefing in Camp Aguinaldo. "At the moment, it (checkpoint) is necessary in relation to the existing peace and order situation. We have to protect the safety of the civilians to the various threats to our national security."

Biazon's statement came a day after Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano, PC-INP chief, ordered the dismantling of all military and police checkpoints nationwide in response to public clamor for its removal.

In Camp Crame, Montano clarified that only permanent PC-INP checkpoints in the countryside will be dismantled.

"My order only applies to all PC and INP units which I command," he said, adding he cannot order the dismantling of checkpoints of the Army and other services of the armed forces.

Biazon said there was no standing order from AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa on the removal of checkpoints in the metropolis.

He said the AFP will still have to put up checkpoints because of the increasing violence in the city.

De Villa, according to Biazon, has only ordered the dismantling of checkpoints in Northern Luzon areas because of charges of extortion and other abuses against lawmen.

Thailand

Red Cross Units Lack Contact on Captives Issue
BK2007022388 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] The Phnom Penh government has not yet contacted the Thai Red Cross for the release of Thai captives as claimed, a senior Red Cross official told THE NATION.

Dr Thanit Watcharaphuk, deputy director of the Central Bureau, said that the Thai Red Cross has no record of cables from the Kampuchean Red Cross.

Earlier this year, officials of the Committee of International Red Cross (ICRC) informed him of Phnom Penh's plan to free a group of Thai captives, he said.

Most of the captives are Thai traders who ventured inside Kampuchea illegally, Dr Thanit said, adding that a few captives are military officials.

Dr Mi Samedi, president of the Kampuchean Red Cross told foreign correspondents recently that Phnom Penh had cabled to the Thai Red Cross earlier this year to work out the terms of release of Thai prisoners.

He said that the Vietnam-backed government can contact the Thai government, the Foreign Ministry or the National Security Council through ICRC without going through the Thai Red Cross.

The Thai Red Cross, which maintains relief units along the Thai-Kampuchean border, expressed readiness to provide assistance if the government calls them for help.

UN Official To Hold Repatriation Talks With SRV
BK2007005788 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Jul 88 p 4

[Text] The Asia representative for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] leaves for Hanoi today to discuss repatriating Vietnamese who have left their homeland, UNHCR Bangkok representative Pierre Jambor said yesterday.

He said Sergio Viera de Mello's visit to Hanoi comes at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government and is not directly linked with the informal meeting of first asylum countries, hosted by the UNHCR, that ended yesterday.

Mr de Mello presided over the meeting that brought together representatives of the six ASEAN states and Hong Kong to discuss a marked increase in boat people arrivals since last year.

Mr Jambor said there was a "general welcome" among first asylum countries for "positive indications received from Vietnam that had given hope for an early solution" to the problem.

The meeting took place only weeks after Hong Kong enforced a new policy to screen all Vietnamese boat people arriving on its shores. Those deemed "economic migrants" would face repatriation.

The ASEAN first asylum states heard Hong Kong refugee co-ordinator Nigel French elaborate on the policy declared on Saturday, but Mr Jambor maintained there was "no pushing" for all countries of the region to adopt the measures.

Screening is "useful" because it establishes "who is a refugee and who is not a refugee", he said. "But we have humanitarian concerns that those screened-out should return to their countries safely and in dignity."

The meeting discussed possible mechanisms for screening and ways to bring about an international conference on refugees, as proposed by ASEAN foreign ministers on July 4.

Meanwhile, Mr French pointed out in an interview that 4,500 boat people had arrived in Hong Kong since screening was enforced on June 29. He said all arrivals were being put through "detailed interviews" observed by the UNHCR.

Mr French could not give an estimate for the number of boat people who had been refused refugee status, but affirmed that the criteria for granting sanctuary were in line with the 1951 Geneva Convention.

He noted that some 200 boat people were landing in the Crown Colony on a daily basis this month, and said he believed that 75 percent of the arrivals this year were poor farmers from North Vietnam.

Cross-Border Taxi Talks With Malaysia Begin
BK2007022588 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Songkhla—Thai provincial authorities are negotiating with their Malaysian counterparts to reach a solution to the recent dispute concerning Malaysia's ban on Thai taxis.

Deputy Governor Pokkrong Chindaphon said an ad hoc committee has been established to investigate and solve the problem of Malaysia barring all Thai taxis from its territory as of last Saturday [16 July].

The Malaysian authority at Kedah State, bordering Songkhla, has asked passengers in Thai taxis to change cars at the border checkpoint.

However, Thai cabs shuttling between Hat Yai district and the Malaysian island of Penang have been accused of violating Malaysian regulations prohibiting them from picking up passengers in Malaysian territory en route to Penang.

Relations Established With Seychelles

BK1907090088 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0000 GMT 19 Jul 88

["Announcement by the Prime Minister's Office on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Seychelles"]

[Text] Being desirous of promoting the existing friendly relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Seychelles, the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Republic of Seychelles have agreed to establish normal diplomatic relations from 19 July 1988 and to exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level.

Announced on 19 July 1988.

Signed: General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister

Interior Ministry Annual Reshuffle Approved

BK2007035588 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Jul 88 p 4

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved the annual reshuffle, promotion and appointment of senior officials as submitted by the Interior Ministry, effective October 1.

Appointments: [Subhead]

—Ari Wongaraya, former Suphan Buri governor, appointed as the deputy permanent secretary for interior;

—Sakda Aophong, former Khon Kaen governor, as the Community Development Department's director general;

—Sak Kosaiyakanon, former Rat Buri governor, as the Interior Ministry's inspector;

—Sub-Lt [Sub-Lieutenant] Sanun Thanirat, former Chaiyaphum governor, as the inspector for Interior Ministry;

—Thawatchai Somsaman, former Uttaradit governor, as inspector for the ministry.

Transfers: [Subhead]

—Sara Buri governor Thani Rotchanarak was transferred to governor of Suphan Buri;

—Satun governor Phaithun Sunthonwiphak as governor of Sara Buri;

—Nakhon Phanom governor Uthai Nakpricha as Khon Kaen governor;

—Krabi governor Mangkhon Kongsuwan as Nakhon Phanom governor;

—Yala governor Niwat Phaibun as Pathum Thani governor;

—Phatthalung governor Sub-Lt Anukun Suphachaiyakit as Yala governor;

—Sakon Nakhon governor Phira Bunying as Rat Buri governor;

—Mukdahan governor Thanom Chanuwong as Sakon Nakhon governor;

—Roi Et governor Pramot Kaeophanna as Chaiyaphum governor;

—Phetchabun governor Pricha Phongitsawaranan as Roi Et governor;

—Maha Sarakham governor Sawai Phrammani as Nakhon Ratchasima governor;

—Chumphon governor Sub-Lt Benchakun Makarathat as Chon Buri governor;

—Nakhon Nayok governor Panya Roekurai as Chumphon governor;

—Sukhothai governor Maj [Major] Arun Sangkhasuban as Phet Buri governor.

Promotions and appointments: [Subhead]

—Deputy director general of the Public Works Department, Niyom Niyamanuson, was promoted to director general of the department;

—Deputy Rat Buri governor Sub-Lt Watthana Sutsuwan to become Kalasin governor;

—Deputy Prachin Buri governor Pramuan Rotchanaseri to become Mae Hong Son governor;

—Deputy Ubon Ratchathani governor Sangat Chanchaemchoi to become Satun governor;

—Deputy Samut Songkhram governor Thawat Phothisunthon to become Sisaket governor;

—Deputy Suphan Buri governor Chin Wiphataklat to become Maha Sarakham governor;

—Deputy Chon Buri governor Uthai Manthawon to become Uthai Thani governor;

—Deputy Yala governor Maj Chop Manirat to become Phatthalung governor;

—Deputy Trang governor Phan Chantharapan to become the provincial governor;

—Deputy Chainat governor Sub-Lt Maitri Naiyakun to become Mukdahan governor;

—Deputy Lampang governor Suphong Sonlampha to become Uttaradit governor;

—Deputy Kanchanaburi governor Somsak Siwatthana to become Phetchabun governor;

—Deputy Nakhon Pathom governor Lt Col [Lieutenant Colonel] Kamon Prachuapmaw to become Kamphaeng Phet governor;

—Deputy Chachoengsao governor Kanok Yalarawan to become Krabi governor;

—Deputy Sukhothai governor Maj Phaisan Owattrakun to become the same province's governor;

—Deputy Public Welfare Department director general Suchan Phongnua to become Nakhon Nayok governor;

—Rector of the Local Government and Administration Academy Bannasit Salapsaeng to become Chiang Rai governor;

—Pathum Thani governor Chuwong Chayabut was appointed as a deputy of Local Administration Department and Kalasin governor Sub-Lt Patiphan Chuthaphutthi was also appointed as the department's deputy director general.

List of the officials who were instructed to remain in their positions for one more year: [subhead]

—Sanit Ruchinarong, director general of the Corrections Department;

—Thawat Rotphrom, governor of Phrae Province;

—Prakit Pincharoen, governor of Nakhon Sawan Province.

The Cabinet also yesterday approved the proposed transference of the Accelerated Rural Development's secretary, Sanan Wongphuaphan, to become a C-10 level official for the Interior Ministry's Permanent Secretary Office; and Deputy Local Administration Director General Chodok Wiratamphansawat to assume Sanan's former position, effective August 1.

'Hefty Salary Increases' Passed for Officials

BK2007010988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Jul 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] The caretaker Cabinet, at its final meeting yesterday, approved hefty salary increases for political and parliamentary officials ranging from 59 to 134 percent, which will see the monthly takehome pay for the Prime Minister [PM] rise from 15,870 to 26,185 baht.

It also approved in principle a Royal Decree increasing cost-of-living allowances for the country's 1.5 million civil servants and employees from a minimum of 100 baht up to a maximum of 230 baht per month.

The new pay scale and allowances will become effective on October 1—the start of the next fiscal year.

Finance Minister Suthi Singsane said the decree on living allowances, which will cost the state about 3,184 million baht annually, was intended to help low-income officials make ends meet.

The decree does not require parliamentary approval.

Mr Suthi said granting increased living allowances was less costly to the state than readjusting pay scales. Raising allowances requires a budget of about 4,000 million baht, while a pay scale adjustment would need as much as 8,000 million baht, he said.

Mr Suthi said the next Government could consider calls from some officials for living allowances and salaries to be combined for defining new pay scales.

Retired Government officials living on pensions are not entitled to living allowances because assistance is intended for active personnel only, he said.

Salaries for political officials are as follows:

—Prime Minister: from 15,870 to 26,185 baht (a 64.99 percent increase); deputy prime minister: from 15,160 to 25,185 baht (66.12 percent); minister: from 13,820 to 22,185 baht (60.5 percent); deputy minister: from 13,240 to 21,185 baht (60 per cent); PM's Office minister: from 12,690 to 21,185 baht (66.94 percent); secretary-general to the Prime Minister: from 13,240 to 21,185 baht (60 per cent); deputy secretary-general of the Prime Minister: from 12,140 to 19,325 baht (59.18 percent); PM's advisor: from 11,140 to 18,515 baht (66.2 percent).

—Government spokesman: from 10,220 to 17,745 baht (73.63 percent); deputy spokesman: from 9,360 to 16,275 baht (73.87 percent); officials attached to PM's secretariat: from 8,160, 7,060, 6,360 and 5,460 to 15,575, 14,935, 13,695 and 12,535 baht respectively (90.87 percent, 111.43 percent, 115.31 percent and 129.57 percent); secretary to the minister: from 7,060 to 15,575 baht (120.6 percent); and assistant secretary to the minister: from 6,360 to 14,935 baht (134.88 percent).

New salaries for parliamentary officials are:

—Senate speaker: from 15,000 to 25,000 baht (66.66 percent); House speaker: from 12,000 to 25,000 baht (108.32 percent); deputy Senate speaker: from 12,000 to 20,000 baht (66.66 percent); deputy Senate speaker: from 12,000 to 20,000 baht (66.66 percent); deputy House speaker: from 12,000 to 20,000 baht (66.66 percent); opposition leader: from 12,000 to 20,000 baht (66.66 percent); member of Parliament: from 10,000 to 17,000 baht (70 percent); senator: from 8,000 to 13,000 baht (62.5 percent).

New salaries for other parliamentary officials are:

—Parliamentary advisor: between 16,975 and 18,505 baht; assistant advisor: between 14,935 and 16,275 baht; secretary to the president of Parliament: 15,575 baht; deputy secretary to president of the Parliament: 14,935 baht; secretary to Parliament: 12,535 baht.

Under the decree, living allowances approved range from 100 baht for C-11 officials to 500 baht for C-1 officials.

—Five hundred baht (a 230-baht increase) for those earning 1,470-1,695 baht per month—an increase of up to 34.01 percent.

—Four hundred and thirty baht (a 230-baht increase) for those earning 1,780-2,652 baht per month—an increase of up to 24.16 percent.

—Three hundred seventy baht (a 170-baht increase) for those earning 2,765-4,685 baht per month—an increase of up to 13.38 percent.

—One hundred and fifty baht for those earning 4,945-10,855 baht per month—an increase of up to 3.03 percent.

—One hundred baht for those earning 11,415-25,185 baht per month—an increase of up to 0.88 percent.

Poll Says Top Party Will Get 70-79 Seats
BK2007022788 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] The National Statistical Office (NSO) yesterday released findings from its pre-election survey, predicting the top vote-getting party will win 70-79 seats and voter turnout will average 63 percent nationwide.

NSO Secretary General Niyom Purakham said the survey, conducted two weeks before Sunday's [July 24] poll, also showed that:

—Most people receive election messages over TV and radio.

—One of the 16 parties will win no seats.

—Five parties will win less than five seats.

—Two parties will capture more than 10 seats each of the 37 seats in 13 Bangkok constituencies and will altogether have about 30 seats.

—No single party will win all three seats in Bangkok's Constituency 1.

—Bangkokians will vote based on preference for parties rather than individuals, while rural voters will consider candidates' qualities first.

—The average voter turnout in Bangkok will be lower than upcountry partly because the election is on a weekend holiday.

—If it does not rain Sunday, the overall voter turnout will not be much lower than in the 1986 election.

—Three factors to determine voter turnout are voter lists' accuracy, polling units' locations and the government's and private sector's public relations campaigns.

—Thirty-six of the 142 constituencies nationwide will each be dominated by a single party and four of the 36 constituencies will be in the metropolis.

—The Democrat Party won the most House seats, 99, in the last election in 1986.

—The average nationwide voter turnout will total 63.4 percent with 16.92 million of 26.67 eligible voters expected to exercise their rights, Niyom said. [sentence as published]

Vietnam

U.S. Navy Fliers Rescued From Crash Released
BK1907150588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] At the Tan Son Nhat Airport on 19 July, a representative of Ho Chi Minh City's Office for Foreign Affairs, authorized by the Vietnamese Government, handed over to the U.S. side three American victims whose plane crashed in the area of the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago on 12 July 1988.

Representatives of the U.S. Government and the American victims expressed their sincere thanks to and highly appraised the assistance and good care of the Vietnamese Government, people, and the armed forces.

Radio Notes Public Opinion on Jakarta Meeting
BK1907155788 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] The world public is waiting for the projected Jakarta informal meeting to be held on July 25, 1988. Here is our radio comment on this event:

The aim of the Jakarta informal meeting, which people call the Jakarta cocktail party, is to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. Vietnam and Laos have declared their readiness to attend the Jakarta informal meeting immediately after the ASEAN countries affirmed their respect for the Vietnam-Indonesia joint communique signed in Ho Chi Minh City on July 29, 1987 and committed not to turn the Jakarta meeting into talks between Vietnam and the Khmer factions.

Public opinion has hailed the statement of the ASEAN countries, considering it a factor to make the Jakarta meeting a success, and pointed out that the current situation is creating favorable conditions for a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

The BERLINER ZEITUNG on July 15 said the time is getting ripe for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. The newspaper said the withdrawal of half of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea and Vietnam's declaration to complete its troop pullout according to schedule have created favorable conditions for seeking a political solution to the Kampuchean issue.

The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG in mid-July said: Vietnam and the other two Indochinese countries have shown their great effort and goodwill to seek this solution. At present, whether this solution will be (reached) or not depends on the ASEAN countries, whether they accept the Pol Pot or not. Mr Hun Sen, chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers, affirmed that any solution to the Kampuchean issue must ensure the non-return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in Kampuchea.

The world public even pointed out that the Pol Pot clique is the main obstacle to a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue. The BERLINER ZEITUNG also described Pol Pot as an obstacle to this settlement. The Japanese newspaper ASAHI held that only by removing the Pol Pot clique can one hope for success in finding a solution to the Kampuchean issue. Mr Amess, under secretary general of the United Nations, speaking to newsmen in Bangkok said: The most important thing conducive to a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue is to ensure the non-return of the Pol Pot clique to power in Kampuchea. Certainly, at the coming Jakarta informal meeting, the ASEAN countries should mention this legitimate demand.

Noteworthy is that the world public, including public opinion in the ASEAN countries, especially in Thailand, have demanded the ouster of Pol Pot in a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue so that it may be reached soon, and the settlement of the Kampuchean issue will only benefit Thailand and other nations in the region.

The Thai newspaper the BANGKOK POST recently quoted the Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila as saying that the settlement of the Kampuchean issue will benefit Thailand both economically and politically. Thai fishermen then can catch fish in new fishing ground and Thailand can get rid of the current threat from the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Thai Foreign Minister Mr Sitthi Sawetsila said: If the Kampuchean issue is settled, this region will become a gold peninsula where trade and investment between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries will thrive.

The French news agency AFP rightly said that coming to the Jakarta informal meeting, the ASEAN countries should think of their own interests. The agency affirmed that a solution to the Kampuchean issue without Pol Pot will bring not only real peace to the Kampuchean people, but also vital interest to peoples of ASEAN countries.

Nguyen Van Linh Sends Letter to Afghan Leader
BK1907133988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] On 19 July, Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, member of the party Central Committee and first vice foreign minister, cordially received Comrade Muhammad Shafi 'Azimi, ambassador of the Republic of Afghanistan to our country, to give him a letter from Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh to Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA].

The letter said in part as follows:

We are extremely delighted by, and proud of, the great achievements recorded in all fields by the Afghan people since the success of their revolution. The fine success of the first Afghan National Assembly general elections and establishment of the new government were new eloquent proofs of the correctness and success of the national reconciliation policy laid down by the PDPA. We especially highly value the fact that the plenum held by the PDPA Central Committee last June set forth extremely important policies and measures in the new situation to defend the Republic of Afghanistan and to continue advancing the Afghan revolution.

The party, government, and people of Vietnam fully support the correct stand and efforts of the Republic of Afghanistan in the signing of the Geneva agreement on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. This agreement marked a new stage of the Afghan revolution and created

favorable conditions for an early restoration of peace and stability in Afghanistan. At the same time, we deeply realize that your struggle remains difficult and complex because of the hostile forces' scheme to sabotage the Geneva agreement.

We highly appreciate the goodwill attitude and efforts of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union in implementing the Geneva agreement, and we resolutely demand that the United States and Pakistan scrupulously honor this agreement so as to put an early end to the conflict and to bring about a peaceful life in the spirit of national concord and reconciliation in Afghanistan.

We firmly believe that, under the leadership of the PDPA headed by you, the heroic Afghan people, with their glorious tradition of struggle and benefiting from the great support and assistance of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and friends throughout the world, will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and trials and achieve great successes in building a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned Afghanistan, thereby contributing to consolidating peace and stability in the region and the rest of the world.

I note with pleasure that the agreements we have reached and in particular, the Vietnam-Afghanistan Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation are being implemented in the spirit of comradeship and with high mutual trust. I avail myself of this occasion to sincerely thank you for the precious support given by the party, government, and people of Afghanistan and you yourself to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people. I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, governments, and peoples will be further consolidated and developed with each passing day.

Delegates Attend FAO Conference in Bangkok
BK2007081188 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT
20 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA 20 July—A Vietnamese delegation led by Vice-Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Minh Thong attended the 19th Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for Asia and the Pacific held in Bangkok from 11-15 July.

While there, it met with the FAO general director and had contacts with a number of other delegations.

Leaders Greet Nicaraguan Anniversary
BK1807154688 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT
18 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA 18 July—Vietnamese leaders have sent a joint message of greetings to Daniel Ortega Saa-vedra, chairman of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua, on its 9th Liberation Day (19 July).

The message, signed by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Nguyen Van Linh, President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, praised the historic victory on 19 July 1979, which, it said, opened a new era in the Nicaraguan people's glorious history, an era of building a new, independent, and free Nicaragua. The message noted that under the correct leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan Government, and with strong support from fraternal countries and all the progressive people, the heroic Nicaraguan people have over the past 9 years defeated all acts of interference and aggression of the imperialist and other reactionary forces, firmly defending their revolutionary gains and making important achievements in national construction. Nicaragua's prestige has been constantly raised on the international arena. The example of Nicaragua is a strong source of encouragement to the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples who are struggling for national independence, democracy, and social progress, the message said.

It expressed great joy over those successes and firm belief that the Nicaraguan people would overcome all difficulties and trials, and win new still greater successes in their glorious revolutionary cause.

The message affirmed the party, government, and people of Vietnam's militant solidarity and resolute support for the Nicaraguan people's national construction and defence, and their efforts and goodwill in implementing the Guatemala Agreement aimed at achieving a durable and stable peace in Central America.

Meeting Marks Liberation Day
BK1807155188 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT
18 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA 18 July—A mass meeting in honour of the 9th Liberation Day of Nicaragua (19 July) was jointly sponsored here today by the Union of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organizations, the Vietnam-Nicaragua Friendship Association, and the Hanoi Committee of Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples.

It was attended by representatives of the party Central Committee's International Department and the Foreign Ministry, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Speaking on this occasion, Dang Duc Ha, director of the Hanoi electric power service, praised the great successes of the Nicaraguan people in national construction and defence, and affirmed the party, government, and people of Vietnam's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their revolutionary cause.

For his part, Ervin Morales, Nicaraguan charge d'affaires a.i. in Vietnam, demanded that the United States stop its hostile acts against Nicaragua and its aid to the contras.

Paper Marks Liberation Day

BK1907083288 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT
19 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 19—The leading paper NHAN DAN in a commentary today on the 9th Liberation Day of Nicaragua, highly praises the Nicaraguan people's staunch struggle for peace, independence and freedom.

"Over the past nine years," the paper says, "the heroic Nicaraguan people, under the banner of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, have overcome all difficulties and trials carrying forward their just struggle with new glorious victories.

"The achievements recorded by the Nicaraguan people in the struggle to defend their national independence and sovereignty and in their economic construction and cultural development, together with the results brought in by their policies of national reconciliation, peace, friendship and cooperation, have constantly strengthened the Nicaraguan revolution and raised Nicaragua's international prestige."

It concluded by expressing the conviction that the heroic Nicaraguan people, promoting their glorious revolutionary tradition, would certainly gain new greater achievements in national construction and the defence of their independence and freedom.

Peasants Complain About Land Usurpation

BK1907141788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Text] During the 1st 6 months of this year Minh Hai Province received almost 800 letters from peasants complaining about the land issue. In Vinh Loi District, peasants lodged more than 500 complaints concerning misconduct by cadres in villages, hamlets, and collectives who voluntarily distributed the people's cultivated land to their relatives or reserved fertile land for them while distributing unfertile land to the others.

This usurpation of land has caused difficulties for various peasant households, especially the families of sick and fallen combatants. Many households, facing shortages of land for cultivation, moved to fallow land areas to rear shrimp but were opposed by the local authorities. The authorities mobilized the armed forces to tear down these peasants' houses and open fire to threaten them, thus causing conflict between poor peasants, families of the sick, fallen combatants, and the village authorities.

Generally speaking, after carrying out the land distribution, rice productivity in various districts has seriously decreased. Usurpation of land for private purposes has occurred in almost all villages, diminishing the people's confidence in local authorities, causing production setbacks, and creating difficulties for the people's daily life.

Peasants in Minh Hai Province hope that various echelons of the authorities will soon resolve this condition so that they may peacefully engage in production.

General Views Renovating Military Thinking

BK0407153188 Hanoi TAP CHI QUOC PHONG
TOAN DAN in Vietnamese Apr 88 pp 8-16

[Article by Senior General Le Duc Anh: "Renovate Military Thinking, Persistently Implement and Creatively Apply the Party's Military Line"]

[Text] The Political Report of the party Central Committee at the Sixth CPV Congress pointed out: "For our country, renovation now constitutes a pressing demand of the revolutionary undertaking and a matter of life and death," and "only through renovation, especially the renovation of thinking, can we overcome all difficulties in achieving all the goals set by the Sixth CPV Congress." The report also affirmed: "Irrespective of their fields of activities, every one among us, from leaders to ordinary party members, must reexamine their conceptions so they can promptly acquire new ideas and resolutely discard those which are erroneous."

Renovation in military thinking—in the Army and in the area of national defense in general—is inspired from the general renovative spirit of the Sixth CPV Congress and also from the comprehensive renovation drive of our party and country. Military affairs are dependent on political, economic, cultural, and social activities and have their own law of evolution. Therefore, to put the issue of renovating military thinking in its correct perspective, we, on the one hand, must be aware of the general impact of the country's all-round renovation on military matters and on the other hand, realize the differences between the influence of the special military law and that of economic law, the strong points and shortcomings of our party and people in the military field, and the particular demands of the national defense task.

Our party's military line in the stage where socialism is being carried out on a national scale is one that calls for building the all-people national defense, building the people's armed forces, and conducting the people's war for national defense. This line—which is a succession from and evolution of the party's previous military line for the stage of national democratic revolution and national liberation war (this stage covered the past socialist revolution in the north)—has gradually taken shape from the Sixth CPV Congress following the completion of the national liberation revolution and has been gradually substantiated and developed after the Fifth and Sixth CPV Congresses and through various military resolutions of the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and the party Central Committee's Military Commission.

The party's military line is one of our party's and people's very outstanding deeds in thinking, with the substance and revolutionary and scientific characters of the line having been tested and demonstrated in our army's and people's long and hard yet gloriously victorious struggle against various aggressive and brutal enemies of our times as well as through our decades-long armed uprising and national liberation war in the past as well as through our efforts to strengthen national defense and fight the war for national defense over the past 10 years or more.

At the same time, we must also realize that not all problems of the military line and of military science and art in national defense work have been correctly and completely resolved. In the area of military affairs or national defense in general, we have displayed both our strong points and shortcomings. In theory and practice, as well as in unit building and combat, we have displayed many subjective manifestations unsuitable to a realistic situation. There have been indications of our people more or less forgetting the tradition of all-people fighting the enemy and forgetting the many valuable experiences accumulated by our Army and people in the people's war. There have also been many indications of slackening the observance of those established principles on building the people's army. Long-existing and often serious negative phenomena in the Armed Forces have been a great source of concern for us. We have witnessed many indications of people going about work mechanically and disassociating themselves from the realities of the national situation and of our Armed Forces as well as many indications of suffering from conservatism and empiricism and failing to be fully aware of new demands of the new situation and tasks....

Therefore, to talk about renovating military thinking means to talk about renovating our thinking and our way of thinking so we can become more profoundly aware of the party's military line, correctly evaluate the objective situation—the situation regarding our enemy and friendly forces, developing our strong points, overcoming our shortcomings, and correctly resolving various military issues, including strategic issues, in keeping with the objective law and with the new situation in the country and the world.

Renovating military thinking does not mean denying those military theories already ascertained, denying the prevalent patterns of military operations, of war, or of armed struggles, and thereby denying any correct military line already ascertained. On the contrary, renovating military thinking is precisely an act of succeeding, supplementing, and developing those achievements already gained, correcting shortcomings and deficiencies, changing those things which are no longer suitable, "persistently complying with and substantiating" the party's military line as already outlined in the Sixth CPV Congress, firmly grasping and creatively applying the military line in such a way as to suit new conditions and new circumstances of the task of linking national defense with national construction.

Major orientations for renovating military thinking and for achieving renovation in the Armed Forces and in the area of national defense in general lie precisely in the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress and those military resolutions of the party which we need to study to fully understand and comply with them scrupulously and creatively. Relying on the collective wisdom and through democratic discussions, we must boldly renovate our way of thinking and work style, and must, on the basis of reviewing practical experience, contribute to substantiating and developing the party's military line and to constantly building and perfecting the Vietnamese military science and art in the cause of national defense.

In providing leadership for the revolution in general and for the area of military affairs in particular, efforts to correctly evaluate the situation regarding our enemy and friendly forces and accurately anticipate all the possible developments of the situation are of paramount and decisive importance. This is because only through the correct evaluation of the situation can we come up with correct policies and measures. On the contrary, a wrong evaluation of the situation will lead to wrong policies and actions for which we may have to pay a high cost and may end up in failure.

One of the lessons of experience drawn by the Sixth CPV Congress is that we must "always base ourselves on realities and observe the objective law." This lesson is very significant to the renovation of military thinking. In determining that national defense is a strategic task of the socialist revolution in our country and that this task must be carried out along with national construction work, our party based itself not on its subjective judgment but rather on objective realities and on its evaluation of the international and regional situations and of the enemy's actual schemes and actions. Our party also based itself on the common principles governing the socialist revolution and on the national defense and construction patterns that the Vietnamese people have followed in the course of their struggle for survival and development. Therefore, it is wrong to underestimate the importance of national defense and to concentrate efforts only on national construction and separate this task from national defense. It is necessary to fully realize that the revolutionary undertaking in our country, in fact in all three Indochinese countries, has to cope with two kinds of enemies: the one that poses a long-term threat and the other that creates a direct danger. It is important to be fully aware of the fact that despite some occasional signs of compromise, the current struggle between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces remains fierce and complicated; that despite the feasibility for averting a nuclear world war, there still exists the possibility for many regional wars and conflicts to break out as a result of the frenzied counterattacks of the imperialist and reactionary forces; and that we must correctly anticipate whatever moves the enemy may make...

Past experience has shown that it is important to base our evaluation on the enemy's nature if we are to correctly understand its immediate and long-term

schemes and henceforth, to give due importance to our national defense. In this way, we will keep our heads clear, and we will remain vigilant under all circumstances, particularly in the face of the enemy's external manifestations and temporary schemes and tactics. Besides, it is important to correctly evaluate the enemy's strong points, weaknesses, and future trends of development, taking into account the general situation as well as those specific strategic circumstances and always bearing in mind the need to avoid adopting a subjective attitude by underestimating or overestimating the enemy's potentials. Only by so doing can we be able to work out appropriate countermeasures for coping with the immediate situation while at the same time taking the initiative in dealing with unexpected changes, including the worst circumstances. The enemy's basic schemes and nature is one story, but whether the enemy can materialize these basic schemes and when it is going to materialize them is another story. This depends on many factors, of which the strength and readiness of our armed forces, people, and nation constitute a very important ingredient. Therefore, it is necessary for us to always heighten the determination to defend the fatherland; to fully understand the enemy's nature; to actively work toward solutions to our great difficulties in the areas of economic development, production, and everyday life; and to vigorously carry out national construction work under all circumstances. At the same time, it is important for us to keep ourselves abreast of the development of the situation and the enemy's changes against the backdrop of the international and regional developments, and to correctly or almost correctly anticipate all possibilities so we can work out appropriate strategies and tactics. We must not blindly cling to our existing points of view but must be sensitive to new ways of thinking, must look squarely at the truth, and must boldly put aside those points of view that might be correct in the past but that are no longer appropriate. It is necessary for us to remain firm in our basic stance and to be very dynamic and creative in our concepts and concrete actions. It is important for us to firmly adhere to our principles and to remain flexible and creative in our tactics, particularly when it comes to dealing with problems concerning the revolutionary struggle and current efforts to protect socialism and world peace. This is new political thinking and new military thinking.

The fundamental guiding principle of our party's military line is based on the concept of all-people national defense and people's war with our people across the country defending the nation from the enemy and with the people's Armed Forces assuming a key role. This concept forms the military tradition of our nation and the military doctrine and valuable experience of our Armed Forces and people in the past scores of years of struggle for national liberation and national defense. This concept has been pointed out by the sixth party congress as follows: "Our entire people are dutybound to build the country and defend the fatherland and to defend the fatherland and build the country." The renovation of military thinking calls for efforts to fully grasp

this fundamental guiding principle and to overcome the erratic tendency to think that the task of defending the fatherland and consolidating national defense potentials rests mainly with the Armed Forces and that the three categories of troops and the entire people only play a less important role in this area. The concept of all-people national defense and people's war is a manifestation of our party's creative application of the Marxist-Leninist military doctrine to the concrete situation in Vietnam which, due to its narrow land, small population, and poorly performing economy, often has to use a small force to defeat a larger one and to muster its small numerical strength to ward off many invading enemies having far greater economic and military potentials.

Therefore, it is the duty of the entire party, people, Armed Forces, and the overall proletarian dictatorship system to constantly consolidate the national defense system and to firmly defend the fatherland under all circumstances.

The contents of national defense are very extensive and cover such issues as the national defense awareness program, coordination between economy and national defense, development of military potentials and military tactics, implementation of the rear-army policy, and so forth. Far from being the sole business of the Ministry of National Defense, the armed forces, and military organizations, all these tasks need the leadership of various central and local party organizations, the coordination between various sectors within the state apparatus, and the participation of the vast majority of the masses.

Due to lack of knowledge, some echelons and sectors have belittled the importance of national defense work. There have been attempts to "leave everything" to the military organizations. Some echelons and sectors have refused to undertake national defense work on a voluntary basis, considering it to be something burdensome.

Given this situation, it is very necessary to step up efforts to help the entire people, first of all, cadres and party members, clearly understand the important task of consolidating and developing our national defense potentials. Along with efforts to improve their political, economic, and scientific-technological knowledge, leading cadres from the central down to the local levels must strive to ameliorate their knowledge of national defense, military lines, and military science and art. It is necessary to conduct research on and to work out a national defense educational program for the public, especially for party schools, schools run by various sectors, general schools, and colleges. Urgent efforts are needed to make concrete laws and policies on the citizens' rights and responsibility toward national defense.

Though there is peace in our country, we still have to cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the enemy. Therefore, as far as national defense is concerned, it is our immediate objective to concentrate efforts on defeating the enemy's war of sabotage and

frustrating its dark schemes aimed at weakening our strength. At the same time, we must stand ready to cope with all circumstances. This calls for the readiness of our entire nation and people and not only that of the armed forces.

The struggle against the enemy's war of sabotage is very extensive and complicated. We must firmly grasp the concept of "using the people as the root," and must try by all means to have the people help detect and fight the enemy. It is necessary to bring into full play the aggregate strength of the entire nation and the overall proletarian dictatorship system, especially the strength generated by various internal affairs sectors. It is important to achieve close coordination and to take uniform action in the ideological, political, military, economic, cultural, and social fields. We must link the struggle against the enemy's war of sabotage to our efforts to combat negativism and violations of the law and public security and order. Special efforts must be made to ensure very close coordination between national defense and security, frustrating the enemy's sabotage acts in the hinterland while resolutely counterattacking its military activities along the border, in the air, and on the seas and islands.

Our armed forces and people must continue to satisfactorily fulfill our internationalist duty toward the fraternal Lao and Cambodian armed forces and peoples, must achieve solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and must support the revolutionary movement and world peace movement.

Our people earnestly long for peace so we can rebuild the nation. Therefore, we are ready to settle the conflicts between our nation and neighboring countries through dialogues. We want to normalize Chinese-Vietnamese relations and restore the long-standing friendship with the Chinese people on the basis of Vietnam's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. We persistently struggle for peace and stability in the region.

Developing a sound all-people national defense system is a long-term objective. Yet, we must start working toward this end step by step right now. We must combine efforts to devise a general national construction plan with attempts to work out an overall national defense system so we can gradually develop our national defense potentials and the network of the people's war on both national and local scales. Whether they are carried out on a national or local scale, all short- and long-term socioeconomic plans must be closely linked with the national defense plan. Along with supporting production and livelihood, all economic, cultural, and social establishments and facilities must consider the possibility of shifting their operations to meet wartime conditions. We must—on the basis of our gradual industrial modernization efforts—seek ways to secure equipment and technical means for the Armed Forces, as well as develop our national defense industry step by step so we can be self-sufficient in terms of equipment and able to meet our essential national defense requirements. Generally

speaking, the process of building and defending the fatherland calls for very close coordination between economic development and national defense efforts, and vice versa.

Provincial, city, and district party committees are entrusted with the task of building comprehensively firm and strong provinces, cities, and districts in terms of economic development and national defense; of setting up provincial, city, or district defense networks; and of constantly consolidating the system of combat villages or combat city wards in accordance with the uniform plans set forth for the entire nation or for each military region. Special attention must be paid to setting up comprehensively firm and strong defense networks in the northern border provinces. This task is a major part of our national defense consolidation efforts and a direct reflection of the all-people national defense undertaking. Provinces, cities, and districts are the bases of the all-people national defense and the potentials and strength for the people to carry out the task of defending the fatherland. Only when each individual locality succeeds in building a strong defense network of its own will the overall national defense system become really strong and firm. Under wartime circumstances, each locality will serve as a stalwart battlefield and a fortress to ward off the enemy. Under peacetime conditions, it will serve as a strong rear base to provide support for the frontline. The rear base is always a decisive factor in the outcome of war.

Provinces and cities are also dutybound to positively contribute to developing the main force so that the latter's highly mobile units can be stationed in the most crucial areas and engage in the most important battles and military campaigns. It is necessary to satisfactorily carry out the troop recruitment task and to take good care of the material and spiritual life of our main force units in the various localities. Scrupulous implementation of the rear-army policy is an important part of our national defense consolidation and army-building efforts. It contributes very significantly to enhancing the army's militant strength and to helping members of the armed forces enjoy peace of mind and feel happy when they set out to fulfill their duties, as well as when they return to the rear base upon completion of their military service. This task is a major part of the social welfare policy of our party and state.

For the task of building and consolidating national defense to progress quickly and meet the requirements of the new situation, it is of decisive importance to develop the effectiveness of the party's leadership mechanism on national defense and the army-building task. This mechanism has been defined by the sixth party congress resolution and the party statute, and further clarified by various regulations of the party Central Committee Secretariat. As far as the defense of the fatherland is concerned, the assignment of provincial (or district) party committee secretaries to the post of secretary of the

local military party committee is a concrete manifestation of the party's leading role in bringing into play the strength of all localities and the entire people so as to support national defense. This is part of our party's tradition and experience from the past war.

For the all-people national defense system to be firm and strong, this system must necessarily be based on an increasingly modern, regular army and people's armed forces comprising three categories of troops: the main forces, the local forces, and the militia and self-defense forces. Each category has its own strategic role. It is wrong to overemphasize the role of the Army and belittle the strategic role of the militia and self-defense forces and of the entire people in the all-people struggle against the enemy. By the same token, it is wrong to underestimate the Army's role and the impact of our strategic military corps' heavy blows in war. Therefore, it is necessary to devote our efforts to building all three categories, striving to develop the People's Army while at the same time concentrating on consolidating the militia and self-defense forces.

We must proceed gradually but very resolutely in our efforts to consolidate the people's army organization, to improve training of our cadres and soldiers, and to strengthen management of our military personnel in all areas.... In this way, we can ensure conditions for the people's army to possess comprehensively good quality, great fighting ability, and sufficient numerical strength to defend the fatherland under all circumstances. This task must be carried out by the entire party, people, armed forces, and the overall proletarian dictatorship system, and not just by the armed forces and Ministry of National Defense alone.

The people's armed forces comprise the standing army and the reserve army. If we emphasize the quality of the standing army and take into account the need to give the latter a size suitable to peacetime circumstances and the requirements of the national economy, then it is of special importance to pay attention to developing the reserve army. The armed forces are dutybound to join hands with all party organizations and state agencies in organizing and closely managing soldiers and cadres of the reserve army, the infantry and other services and branches included. It is necessary to conduct regular training sessions so we can promptly mobilize the reserve army and have highly qualified personnel to enlarge the size of the armed forces to cope with emergency situations.

In building the reserve forces, we must take into account our country's actual conditions, put into full play the experience we have accumulated in decades of war for national liberation, and at the same time, actively study the advanced experience of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in order to carry out this task in a creative manner and in conformity with the requirements of the situation and our new tasks. We should not be mechanical in our approach or divorced from reality;

nor should we be conservative and content with old, outdated experiences. Reality has shown that the building of reserve forces of the technical armed branches and services is a very complex task, not as simple as that of the army. Moreover, we do not have much experience in this work.

Our guideline is to build the People's Army into a regular and increasingly modern force with an ever higher general quality. This force must be rationally organized, balanced, compact, and strong. It must have strict discipline and high combat and mobilization readiness.

In building the Army, we must focus on developing it in a comprehensive fashion while considering political development as the basis. We must hold fast to the Marxist-Leninist principles of building the People's Army which our party has reviewed. Within a definite period of time we must strive to improve the situation, do away with the negative phenomena, and restore, consolidate, and develop the working class character and glorious traditions of "Uncle Ho's soldiers."

In developing political quality, we must concentrate on building the army's party organizations and strengthening the party's firm leadership over the army. We must satisfactorily carry out the campaign initiated by the Political Bureau to purify and increase the militancy of party organizations, heighten the managerial efficiency of the state machinery, and promote healthier social relations. We must actively implement the principle of democracy, fairness, and openness. We must strengthen internal unity and Army-people solidarity.

The key to army building is the building of a contingent of party cadres in the army who have good qualities and virtues, are politically reliable and endowed with leadership and command capabilities, possess managerial skills and a leadership style appropriate to their duties, are of the age bracket and possess the health suitable for each position, and are capable of fulfilling their duties under any circumstances.

For its part, the leadership must urgently study ways to supplement and satisfactorily implement the various systems and policies regarding cadres and soldiers' families and study ways to supplement the Law on Officers, thereby contributing to motivating cadres and soldiers to carry out their duties with confidence, and realizing social justice. The army is a special labor branch in charge of performing the task of national defense. In accordance with the socioeconomic situation, we must work out satisfactory wages, housing, and other policies concerning Army cadres in general and concerning those who operate on distant battlefronts, those who live in retirement, those who are incapacitated, and those who are still in the working age bracket but have been transferred to another branch. We must wholeheartedly take care of the war invalids and the families of fallen soldiers.

We must strongly develop the effectiveness of party and political work, build army party organizations that are pure, firm, and strong in all respects—political, ideological, and organizational. We must satisfactorily implement the mechanism of party leadership over the army as stated in Chapter 6 of the CPV Statutes and all regulations issued by the CPV Central Committee Secretariat. We must strengthen the political organs system; gear all party and political work to promoting a thorough understanding of the party's line, viewpoints, and thoughts; and constantly and closely follow the carrying out of the army's tasks.

Along with developing the Army's political quality, we must make every effort to improve the quality of cadre and troop training, pay attention to the task of ensuring the provision of equipment and technical knowledge, and attach special importance to ensuring the material and spiritual life of soldiers.

At present, studying and developing military science and military art in the cause of national defense, and continuing to concretize and improve the party's military line is a major issue. We should focus on reviewing and making use of the extremely precious experience gained during the war of liberation and creatively applying it to the new conditions. On the other hand, we must actively study and learn from the fraternal countries' modern military science and progressive experience. First of all, we must learn from the Soviet Union's military science. Naturally, all manifestations of dogmatism and mechanical imitation as well as conservatism and empiricism are inappropriate. But telling right from wrong and determining what is mechanical imitation and what is conservatism is no simple task. There must be democratic discussions and then, conclusions must be drawn step by step to achieve unity of views and action. In discussions, it is normal to have different views. We must have a firm grasp of the real situation of our country and army as well as the fraternal countries' capability to provide assistance. We must closely monitor the latest developments in military doctrine as well as in strategy and military science and technology in the world. We must hold fast to the party's military thoughts and adopt a realistic viewpoint in the study of military science.

Along with its building, combat, and combat readiness duties, the Army must actively participate in productive labor to help improve soldiers' lives, and must take part in economic building to enrich the country. This is a strategic task of our army. However, the army is entrusted with no commercial functions, therefore, it must not take part in trading activities in any form. Depending on its nature, tasks, and theater of operation, each unit will be given productive labor and economic building tasks in different forms and on different levels. The units charged with standing combat ready must devote themselves mainly to training, building combat fortifications, ensuring provision of technical equipment, and organizing daily life. They must set aside a necessary amount of time and work overtime to produce

goods, grow crops, and raise animals so as to supplement their diet (their products will not lead to an equivalent cut in the provisions supplied by the state). The units specializing in economic building must practice profit-and-loss accounting, use revenue to cover expenditures, pay for all their expenses, and eventually earn profits. Whatever the forms and levels of their economic building activities, they must scrupulously abide by all state and army policies and laws and must pay attention to economic efficiency.

The situation and tasks of national defense, with their main features outlined above, reflect the Sixth CPV Congress' spirit of renovation, especially renovation in military thinking, and are aimed at ensuring successful implementation of the Sixth CPV Congress' resolution. As clearly indicated in various party documents, all echelons and sectors of the party, state, and army, within the limits of their functions, should make an all-out effort and rely on the strength of the entire party, people, and army to satisfactorily fulfill all national defense tasks in close coordination with the national building tasks and with implementation of the annual and 5-year socioeconomic plans of each locality and sector and the entire country.

The new military thinking is closely linked with the new political and economic thinking, with the new thinking about socialism and about the current domestic and international situation. It requires that the contingent of party cadres be equipped with relatively comprehensive knowledge—military knowledge as well as economic, political, cultural, scientific, and technical knowledge. Now more than ever before, cadres must have a very high sense of study and must show a thirst for knowledge. They should guard against subjectivism and complacency. Instead, they must think hard, listen carefully to different views, learn from the broad masses of people, and possess the necessary information in order to be highly dynamic and creative in practical activities and to satisfactorily fulfill their tasks.

Briefs

VFF Delegates Visit Hungary

A delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front led by Comrade Pham Van Kiet, its general secretary, visited Hungary from 28 June to 8 July. While in Hungary, Comrade Pham Van Kiet and Comrades Jozsef Istvan and Robert Ribanszki, general secretary and secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front respectively, exchanged views on the situation between the two fronts. The delegation was cordially received by Comrade Ferenc Cservenka, vice president of the Hungarian National Assembly. [Text] [BK13070855 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Jul 88]

Thanh Hoa Grain Delivery

As of 5 July, Thanh Hoa Province had delivered 61,503 metric tons of grain to state granaries. This figure, which represents 68 percent of the planned norm, includes 8,130 metric tons purchased at agreed-upon prices. The province is striving to fulfill the grain procurement plan for the 5th-month spring crop season before 20 July. [Summary] [BK13070513 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jul 88]

Home Trade Shortfalls

During the first 6 months of this year, the home trade sector attained poor results compared to the same period last year. As of late June, the value of goods purchased or procured by the sector was estimated at only 552 billion dong; of this, goods purchased in the country account for

512 billion dong and goods imported account for 10 billion. Meanwhile, the total retail sales of the entire sector was estimated at 648 billion dong. [Summary] [BK13070759 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jul 88]

Dac Lac Road Opened

A newly built road running along the western border of Dac Lac Province was opened to traffic recently. This road, which has been named T-15, is 195-km long. On dry and sunny days, trucks and cars of all types can run on this road at a speed of 60 km per hour. On both sides of the road, one can see forests of precious timber; coffee, pepper, and rubber plantations; and new economic or ethnic villages. [Summary] [BK13070511 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jul 88]

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